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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Ayther or Nayther in Erin

Chautemps Faces Horns

Another Clipper Sails On

¶ **De Valera in London**—The Irish Prime Minister, Eamon de Valera, decides to visit London for a visit with Premier Chamberlain. From these conversations he hopes to emerge with agreements which may remove the deadwood from the Anglo-Irish diplomatic bowling alley and start a new score sheet unsmooched by the records of a six-year economic war between the two countries. The new Irish Premier likewise hopes to gain some furtherance of his heart's wish: the unification of northern and southern Ireland. But as De Valera turns his lanky frame toward Downing Street, Lord Craigavon, Northern Ireland's Prime Minister, rolls a strike. He calls for the dissolution of the Northern Ireland Parliament, and for a general election in February. Says he "It's time to put the question of Ulster beyond doubt." • And beyond doubt the Ulsterites will put it beyond doubt.

¶ **French Ministry Meet**—France faces a two-horned crisis: labor troubles and fluctuation of the franc. Premier Camille Chautemps emerges from a special cabinet session with a look of grim purpose. The sit-down epidemic must be discouraged; the stabilization of the franc accomplished. So he calls a special cabinet session; even considers resigning so that a new government might be formed with a better balance of middle-grounders to gain the confidence of employers and facilitate settlement of labor dispute. The Premier also promises to resign rather than countenance any introduction of exchange control. (Would be contrary to the tripartite stabilization agreement with the United States and Britain). • So France waits; wonders if another of those swift shifts in government, for which it is famous, would function to dodge both horns of its dilemma.

¶ **After Budapest**—Italy emerges from the Rome Pact conference at Budapest with a wry face. Hoping to arouse the awe and allegiance of Austria and Hungary by a display of the Rome-Berlin spinning top of anti-ism, it finds the two nations reluctant to sever connections with the League of Nations in exchange for the doubtful advantages of an anti-Comintern affiliation. The two states have, however, agreed to recognize the Franco government and this may give Italy some satisfaction, as well as a shoulder on which to hide its embarrassment over the Franco setback at Teruel. The communiqué is a deft piece of diplomacy, apparently leaving Austria and Hungary in a position to jump quickly from side to side as the balances in Europe shift. • Count Ciano may return to Rome with the conviction that the Rome protocols are economically effective and politically valuable, since the water remains unspilled in the Danubian basin.

¶ **Austrian Reactions**—Vienna expels its long-held breath as the non-committal communiqué from the Budapest conference is read. It is proud of its Dr. Schuschnigg, who succeeded so admirably in wending his way through the diplomatic maze without losing the trail through unwise commitments. If he leaned toward Germany in negotiating some of the corners, the fact is not considered significant since Austria was pro-German in sentiment long before the Rome-Berlin axis began to revolve. On the other hand, it seems apparent that Dr. Schuschnigg is favorable to adding new vigor to the idea of collective security represented by the League. • When statesmen keep their balance Europe begins to regain hers.

¶ **Hoover Revisits Belgium**—The Belgian people do not forget. An invitation from the Belgian Government and various universities of that country is tendered Herbert Hoover through Ambassador Robert von der Straten-Ponthoz, and the former President sails from New York February 8 to revisit the scene of his former services, when for five years his commission provided food supplies for Belgium, as well as for 3,000,000 war-stricken of northern France. He travels to Belgium with only one companion—a personal friend, Paul C. Smith, general manager of the San Francisco Chronicle. • It is conceivable that when he returns America might recollect that Herbert Hoover has also been active in its behalf.

¶ **Samoan Clipper**—The Samoan Clipper, pioneering an aerial passenger route to New Zealand, flies out of the ken of human experience with Capt. Edwin C. Musick commanding and a crew of six standing by. It is another of those heroic experiences which seem to mark the road for civilization's progress. That men still dare to follow their vision is an encouraging waymark to what transiently may seem a disaster. The Pan American Airways reports that it will carry on in establishing the New Zealand route. Pacific air passengers board the Philippine Clipper for Honolulu, Manila and Hong Kong as usual. • The routine goes on as before, but today there clings to the romance of Pacific air travel an added sentiment—the solemnity of thought which follows the flight of brave men farther into the infinite.

In the Boston Section:

Green tells business day of collective bargaining is here to stay.

Bickford hearing ends in impasse as subpoena power is refused.

Largest snow of season calls 5000 men to work; highways open.

Foes and friends of sales tax prepare for legislative fight.

And News From All New England

In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

League to Drop Force? British to Launch Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 13—Convocation of the special committee of the League of Nations on principles of the Covenant on Jan. 21 to consider an exhaustive British report on the future of the League is believed to forecast a serious British proposal to eliminate all coercive (sanctions) features of the Covenant.

The purpose of the change would be to prepare the way not only for return to the League fold of the fascist powers and others that have withdrawn, but also for admission of the United States which has never joined.

The intention of the British Government to propose action along this line is assumed from the context of a detailed report prepared by Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which will be before the committee when it convenes and which is the reason for the special convocation of the committee.

The report does not in itself make any positive recommendations. It purports to be only an objective discussion of the possibility of achieving universal membership of the League coupled with analysis of the present defects of the Covenant. There are no definite conclusions.

But the argument is heavily weighted on the side of the contention that the League has failed primarily for two reasons:

A. The lack of universality of its membership.

B. The presence of coercive features involving obligations on the part of members to take forceful action under circum-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Swedish Plan: Slump or Boom All to Prosper

Public Works Program Ready to Keep Buying Power Steady

Carefully Studied

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13—Sweden, though experiencing unprecedented prosperity, is making plans for a far-reaching public works program to be used if necessary to keep purchasing power on a level keel.

In his speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament, King Gustav announced that in the event of recession, the Government would draw on well prepared construction plans keyed to prevent unemployment.

Introducing the finance bill—which provides for a balanced budget, no new taxes, but increased arms expenditures—Ernst Wigforss, finance minister, declared that much of the international economic outlook depended on the United States.

"If recent American depression tendencies are conquered," the finance minister said, "a new prosperity wave seems not improbable."

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The prepared-in-advance public works program—announced in the speech from the throne as Sweden's plan to combat unemployment and stimulate industry in the event of a recession—is perhaps the most comprehensive attempt to prevent depression yet to be devised in a democratic country.

It will attract particular attention, coming as it does from a nation which many give credit for blazing the trail out of the last depression.

An inventory of all public works suitable for construction by the State or with state subsidies, for the 10-year period 1937-1947, has been prepared by a committee appointed by the Riksdag, and this committee, working for nearly two years, has ready a program of more than $700,000,000 in works suitable for combating unemployment and for compensating for variations in industrial production.

Public Works Experience

In the last depression, Sweden, like the United States went in heavily for public works, financed by budgetary deficits. Their program, first proposed on the accession of the Social-Democrats to power in 1932, ran into difficulties partly owing to a building strike which developed in 1933 and partly owing to the length of time it took to prepare these works. The result was that not until April, 1934, nearly two years later, was the program under way.

The stimulus to recovery in the meantime had come from abroad, where Swedish iron ore and timber were in heavy demand. Consequently the Government expanded its public works at the same time that business was increasing its expenditures, an outcome entirely contrary to the plan which advocates of such a program desire—namely—that gov-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 5)

Chosen by Japan to 'Organize' China?

International

Marshal Chi Hsieh yuan
Minister of Public Safety

Kiang Chao-tsung
Mayor of Peking

T'ang Erh-ho
President of the Legislative Council

Wang Keh-min
President of the Judicial Council

Tung Kang
President of the Executive Council

Wang Yi Tang
Minister of Rehabilitation

To These Officials at Peiping Now Is Entrusted the Government of North China, and It Is Reported That They Are to Widen Their Influence to Replace the "Deposed" Nanking Regime

President Sets Good Will As Aim of Parley

Blame and Resentment Are Absent as Leaders Meet Roosevelt

Ideas Exchanged

Both Sides Are Given New Insight Into Problems Before U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Exactly what happened at President Roosevelt's interview day before yesterday with five outstanding industrialists is beginning to trickle out today from informed sources, as plans are going forward for the Chief Executive's conference next week with the 50 members of the Business Advisory Council.

And the whole purpose of the interviews emerges more clearly than ever as the building up of good will. The 50 business leaders (46 to be exact, while the remaining four consist of two university professors and two Government officials) are to have a general discussion with the President, with no set agenda, but a broadscale exchange of ideas. Among the 46 are included many of the most practical working business executives of the nation, from all parts of the country, and representing every business interest.

Already the groundwork for this task was laid in the talk with the five leaders on Tuesday—Messrs. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Ernest T. Weir, Lewis H. Brown, Martin W. Clement, and Colby M. Chester. This discussion, it is learned today from a source which cannot be disclosed, was dignified and friendly, with initial stiffness dissolved by the engrossing nature of the business recession problems that were discussed.

How Conference Started

Blame, recrimination and resentments were left aside. Neither side accused the other of causing the recession, and all tried to diagnose current economic difficulties in frank, but mutually respectful, fashion. The five leaders, it is learned, lunched before their White House visit with Donald R. Richberg, the former NRA administrator who accompanied them to the President's study as an "unofficial observer." He prepared the way for the talk by a general survey of the business field.

Framework Planned

This much may be said—that at least one framework for a new Shanghai has been completely worked out, though purposely not in the final detail, by parties neutral to the present conflict, and that it has been seen and approved by some though by no means all high quarters both in the Far East and in the Occident. It is permissible to

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

Shipping Upturn Deemed Certain On Pacific Coast

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 13, (AP)—Longshore gangs were sent to resume work today after Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Maritime Commission chairman, took time out from a coast shipping survey to head a conference that settled Seattle's week-old port tie-up.

"Strict maintenance" of the terms of the Feb. 4, 1937, pact that ended the 1936-37 strike was the basis of the settlement.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Temporary government financial aid for one of the West Coast's principal shipping companies, the Dollar Line, and positive assurance on the part of Western shipowners and shipbuilders that their interests will not be forgotten as the American merchant marine is being built up—these are first fruits of the visit to Pacific Coast ports of Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and ambassador-designate to Great Britain.

A six-months operating subsidy to the Dollar Line, giving it an opportunity to set its financial house in order and raise new capital—possibly $6,000,000 of San Francisco money—was awarded on the day the crew of the company's $8,000,000 ship, the President Hoover, now a total loss on Horshota Island,

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

Britain and Eire Seek Trade Ties; Ulster Vote Called

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 13 (AP)—Dissolution of the Northern Ireland Parliament Jan. 20 and general elections Feb. 9 were ordered unexpectedly today.

Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, declared the early elections were precipitated by the issue over union with Ireland, formerly the Irish Free State.

Unification was expected to be raised by Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Ireland, at conferences in London Monday with British statesmen.

"The opportunity," Lord Craigavon said, "now presents itself to allow the people to pronounce upon the issues themselves and I have no doubt as to the answer they will give."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 13—The decision of Mr. Eamon de Valera, Irish Prime Minister, to visit London Jan. 17 to discuss with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Anglo-Irish difficulties receives a warm welcome here, just as the announcement in the Dublin Dail was cheered by both Government and Opposition benches.

Bright prospects are visualized of an agreement being reached or the ground cleared for early settlement

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Federal-State-Local Plan Urged for Economy in Relief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—A unified federal-state fund-matching relief program was urged upon Congress today by Charles P. Taft, son of the former president, and Lincoln Kirstein, Boston merchant. Mr. Taft specified that federal allotments to the states should be made according to a stipulated formula, starting at 70 per cent federal funds and modifying gradually toward 50 per cent of the total outlay.

Mr. Kirstein declared that there should be an end to "witch burning" on the part of both government and business forces—saying that both were "tragically wrong" in the excesses of their statements.

Testifying as chairman of the Mobilization for Human Needs, a national association of community chests, Mr. Taft recommended that the amount and character of work relief and those eligible should be left primarily to the states, under standards of administration set up by the Federal Government. Local programs would be tied in closely to the general program by the states.

The son of the President and Chief Justice Taft also proposed a national commission, "divorced from politics," to draft a long-range relief program.

His federal-state-local plan, he said, "undoubtedly will make possible genuine economy both in local and federal administration, without lowering standards of relief."

"The Federal Government should appropriate to the states a sum of money according to a stipulated formula to carry out a general relief program, including work relief," Mr. Taft, a Cincinnati attorney, said in a prepared statement.

"The amount appropriated by the Federal Government should be a definite sum available only upon condition that it be matched by the states in prescribed proportions; each state to apportion to local communities upon any basis it may decide compatible with relief needs.

"The determination of the amount and character of work relief and of those eligible for relief should be primarily the responsibility of the State and local community. This recommendation is not to be taken as opposing a federal program for public works on a non-relief basis."

He said the federal state matching need not necessarily be on a 50-50 basis.

For the care of interstate transients, he urged that the Federal Government make special grants to states from the general relief fund.

The federal standards of administration, Mr. Taft suggested, "should require within each state and city a unified or at least a co-ordinated administration, under an adequate and inclusive merit system of appointment, of all public assistance and general relief programs to which the Federal Government contributes funds."

Columbia Gas Registers Under U. S. Holding Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Securities Commission announced today that Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, one of the largest electric and gas utilities systems in the country, had registered under the Holding Company Act.

Chairman William O. Douglas said the commission "welcomes the decision of Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation to register and to join in tackling some of the common problems faced both by the Government and the industry."

The corporation has consolidated assets of approximately $715,000,000. Its gross revenues for the 12 months ended June 30, last, were $94,110,000.

Mr. Douglas referred to the registration as "additional evidence of the desire of the realists in the industry to work under the act and of their belief that in co-operation with the commission a constructive job can be done while meeting the requirements of the act."

He said officials of the Columbia Gas and Electric had shown "commendable spirit."

With this new registration, the commission said, the number of companies registered under the Holding Company Act now totals 98, with consolidated assets of $5,665,308,000 and consolidated gross revenues of $754,117,000.

These assets and revenues, the commission said, constitute 36.4 and 37 per cent, respectively, of the total assets and revenues of the industries subject to the act.

The business of the Columbia system includes natural gas production, transmission and distribution, and electric service. There are about 40 subsidiary companies which operate in Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan.

Shanghai Aliens Plan 'New Deal' On 50-Year Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13—While foreign circles here are stirred by reports from Tokyo that Japan has decided to recognize the provisional regime it has established in Peiping as the legitimate government of China, they are busying themselves with elaborate plans for a new Shanghai.

These plans, giving the city a new and modernized political basis, are intended to insure its status for not less than 50 years. They are being formulated in the hope that circumstances may enable them to be put through as at least one constructive result of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities.

It is hoped that these plans may eventually be put forward by the Chinese themselves. Hitherto they have been opposed to any trend for Shanghai save reversion to complete Chinese jurisdiction as well as sovereignty. The Japanese have previously secretly agreed upon the new plan, the other interested powers being acquiescent. For this reason it is not possible to give any indication as to which quarters have thus far been discussing the scheme.

Framework Planned

This much may be said—that at least one framework for a new Shanghai has been completely worked out, though purposely not in the final detail, by parties neutral to the present conflict, and that it has been seen and approved by some though by no means all high quarters both in the Far East and in the Occident. It is permissible to

Intimate Message From Washington

The Paradox of Poverty in Midst of Plenty—Year 1939 Viewed in Retrospect—Is a Five-Year Plan in Prospect?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 13

America has the tools to abolish poverty; yet everywhere there is scarcity. Why? That, at least, is the question which a group of left-wing congressmen are asking. It has been raised in less direct form this week also in hearings before the Senate's Unemployment Committee.

America's production of goods reached its peak in 1929 at which time the Brookings Institution estimates 20 per cent of America's capacity to produce was unused. Today, output is two-thirds of 1929. The machines, plants and tools are there, the technique is better than ever, but they are only fitfully employed; at the same time people who need the goods are hungry and cold.

The spectacular failure to use the country's tools to capacity in the 1929-1933 slump is estimated to have cost the public $280,000,000,000 through failure to produce what could have been produced. That is a tidy sum, it would have given the equivalent on a per capita basis of a couple of Buicks and a Ford car to each citizen!

Four congressmen now have an imaginative plan called "the bill for industrial expansion" which seeks to apply the NRA and AAA machinery of scarcity, by reverse, to a program of abundance. But before going into details let us tell a little story:

In the Year 1939

It was in the year 1939 . . . President Roosevelt, after momentous parleys with major business leaders at the White House, suddenly announced a five-year plan. He fixed national income at $100,000,000,000 instead of the then $70,000,000,000. (There had been a hint of this in his 1938 budget message.) Industry, knowing in advance that all-round production would be stepped-up, everywhere produced 10 articles instead of seven. The machinery, plants and men were available. It was found almost as cheap in some instances to make 10 articles as to dawdle at seven.

An air of activity soon pervaded the nation. Prices failed to advance because they had been pegged under new "AAA" expansion codes. Dollar wages were held stable, too, by pre-arrangement, but "real" wages soared. Immense profits flowing from maximum output production were allocated 10 per cent to management and 90 per cent to lower prices. Living grew cheap. There were no gluts because production had been integrated through maximum-output quotas. With the dollar buying more and more, the average family soon had income equivalent to the $2500 a year figure set by the Brookings Institution as theoretically possible in 1929 under maximum output (but which only 29 per cent of American families in 1929 achieved).

Even so, 4,000,000 were idle, the tempo of technological advance, with introduction of devices like mechanical cotton pickers, and products similar to the startling rubber-like "neoprene" (described to the Senate committee this week by Lammot du Pont) kept tens of thousands constantly shifting jobs. Half of them were given work tearing down slums and building low-cost homes. . . .

Fantastic, isn't it? And yet the real difficulty in achieving this utopia seems to be less the physical task of increasing output as in submitting to the hazards of planned economy involved, which are looked upon with legitimate distrust.

Expansion Bill

Congressmen who simultaneously introduced the "industrial expansion bill" last June were Maury Maverick of Texas, Robert G. Allen of Pennsylvania, H. Jerry Voorhis of California, and Thomas R. Amlie, of Wisconsin. If the Government may constitutionally limit output under the AAA and new farm bill, why can't it stimulate production by the reverse means, they ask. It is scarcity that is artificial in America's economy, they argue—not abundance; America's real enemy is non-production, and unemployment, scarcity and want are merely secondary.

Whatever happens to this utopian planning-for-abundance bill, which is now in process of revision and reconstruction in consultation with economists, it is likely to stimulate a great deal of dinner-table conversation before it is over.

It pre-supposes, under its terms, a 25 per cent processing tax levied against all manufacturers, of which 95 per cent would be refunded to those who voluntarily came under the co-operative abundance plan. Detailed output programs having been adopted, the whole scheme would be set in motion at once.

By this time, of course, the reader sees the real difficulty with the scheme. It is not in turning out more goods, for that appears to be physically possible; abundance is within reach. It is in planning and organizing such an overpowering program; in short, in submitting a democracy to the hazards of centralization and planned management. America is not a business corporation after all, it is a republic.

These objections have vast weight, and yet they may not fully convince the 8,000,000 workers who are now unemployed and who may have had the tantalizing thought of the economists' utopia of abundance preached to them by some communist or fascist. Why don't the factories start up, they repeat; why should food and the raw material of clothing be artificially restricted? Fantastic though this particular scheme may seem, it is hardly more fantastic than the actual present-day paradox of poverty in plenty, and it well behooves America to take a further step of some sort or other along that ancient democratic path that is hedged on one side by liberty and on the other by security.

Tall Tales of Air: 'Flying Fortress'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Mechanics on the army's new "flying fortress" planes are so far apart they communicate with one another by radio—so far that one engine's crew might be enjoying perfect weather and another's be caught in a blizzard.

Believe that, and Pilot R. F. Fowler of Hamilton Field, Calif., will tell you another, for instance:

Each crew member is given a compass and 10 days' emergency rations for use in case he gets lost inside. Or:

The average citizen is not allowed to come aboard a "flying fortress" because at the last landing one person got aboard unnoticed and was not found for days.

These were some of the observations Mr. Fowler wrote when asked by the Air News Letter to give his impression of the colossal plane.

"It is evident," he concluded, "that if airplanes increase in size in the next 10 years as they have in the past 10, about the only place they will be able to land in will be Texas."

Plan to Protect Small Nations Presented to Women's Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—A constructive course of action to discourage "brutal military invasion and violation of weaker nations" was recommended to the General Federation of Women's Clubs today at its annual board meeting by Miss Alves Long of St. Louis, chairman of international relations.

Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president of the Federation, and Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, chairman of legislation, conferred with President Roosevelt, but they did not say whether their conversations concerned Miss Long's peace plan or some other devised by Federation officials.

It was plain to be seen, however, that the thing uppermost in the women's thoughts as they gathered here from all parts of the country was a hope that women might unite to keep the world from plunging headlong into chaos.

Points in Anti-War Plan

As a possible solution involving no risk of war, Miss Long proposed a plan embodying the following points:

Legislation implementing the Stimson policy of non-recognition of territorial gains made by violation of treaties by refusal of loans and credits not only for prosecution of the war but also for developing the territory unjustly conquered.

Revision of the Neutrality Act by which the United States would refuse to supply the violator of a treaty not only with munitions but also with key materials such as iron and oil.

Continuation of efforts to revive world trade, in the belief that "we cannot hope for peace unless we can solve the basic problem with which every nation grapples, which is how to provide a living for its people."

A request by citizens for a consideration of the budget and a clear consistent policy of defense when the Government proposes an increase in armament.

The peace theme was echoed in Mrs. Lawson's annual report. She urged the women to "stretch out your hands just a little further in friendship to the women of other nations."

Efforts of the Federation to get the Federal Government to aid unemployed women of mature age, to promote the labeling of cloth, to further the merit system in government and to set women to studying the sanctity of treaties were also reviewed by Mrs. Lawson. She said the Federation would be glad to back up a housing program "if we can get one without so many ramifications."

A popular wave in local pageants, hobby shows, puppet shows, choral reading and handicraft exhibits was reported by Mrs. H. S. Godfrey, of Minneapolis, chairman of fine arts.

Use of women's clubs to prevent over 4,000,000 unemployed young persons out of school and seeking jobs from becoming the prey of seasoned criminals and the propagandists of communism and fascism was urged by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., chairman of education.

Guests of Mrs. Roosevelt

The club leaders were the tea guests yesterday of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Speaking to them informally in the state dining room, the President's wife told the women that if they inform themselves on local affairs they will become more interested in them. Using herself as an example, she explained that five years ago all she saw from a car window was scenery and weather.

"Now," she said, "because I have been in many parts of the country and heard from many people about conditions, I find myself scrutinizing the fields, to see what is planted; how they are being plowed and where there is soil erosion or reforestation, because I have learned so much about how these things affect people's lives materially."

Members of Congress and other officials were the Federation's guests at its annual reception at its headquarters on N Street last night.

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The Buyers' Strike

It was suggested to Mr. Roosevelt, according to a participant, that perhaps the cumulative effect of attacks on business by Administration spokesmen (the reference was to the Jackson and Ickes speeches) had resulted in the "buyers' strike." The intimation, therefore, was that a cessation of such speeches and continuation of the President's present co-operative attitude would have an influence in loosening buyers' purse-strings.

The President turned to various industrialists for information on specific points. One controversial matter was clarified. Recently, he had told his press conference that a steel manufacturer had complained because the railroads gave their orders for a year's supply of rails all at once, early in 1937, because they feared price increases later.

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Corporation, informed the President on Tuesday that it was the regular practice for the railroads to order their annual requirements at one time, but that the deliveries were spread over several months. M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, confirmed this statement.

Production Statement

On the other hand, the President clarified his recent press conference statement on the desirability of business leaders and government representatives sitting down around

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

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Production Costs Force 180 Papers To Raise Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—In every section of the country advancing production costs have pushed up the prices which millions of readers pay for their daily newspapers.

This was disclosed today in a national survey which showed that while the upward movement was in no sense universal, it had been manifested in every area — Southwest, Midwest, East, South and Far West.

In some cases price decreases were announced toward the close of 1937, while in others they were not put into effect until well after the beginning of the new year.

More than 180 newspapers—from California to Rhode Island, from Maine to Florida—were shown to have put up their prices, some in all categories such as home delivery, mail delivery and street sales.

The Far West led all regions in the total number of newspapers advancing their prices—60. The Midwest reported 43; the East 42; the South 28 and the Southwest 14.

As to states, California with 31 reported and Pennsylvania with 25 —and others in prospect—were at the top of the list.

Nowhere was the increase sharp—1 or 2 cents a day, with monthly rates being advanced less than proportionately, being widely reported.

An expression fairly typical came from the Washington Star, which raised its price from 2 cents to 3 cents a copy.

It was necessary, said the Star, "in order to cover in part the further heavy increase in the price of print paper."

The Hannibal (Mo.) Courier-Post said it was a case of "increasing costs of everything" that goes into the publication of a paper.

The costs of materials, said the Boston American, "have soared."

In some instances new features were inaugurated along with price advances.

Snug Cove Named by Guest

Christmas Cove, Maine, was given its name by Captain John Smith because he spent Christmas Day of 1614 at anchor in its snug harbor.

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Washington Becomes the First President

Purchased by Mrs. Simon Guggenheim

"Inauguration of Washington, 1789"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The brief period from April, 1789, to July, 1790, when New York City was the capital of the United States is commemorated in a miniature group now on display at the Museum of the City of New York and recently purchased by Mrs. Simon Guggenheim as a gift to the museum.

The group, by Dwight Franklin, shows George Washington taking the oath of office as President of the United States on a balcony of Federal Hall, which stood on the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, present site of the Sub-Treasury Building.

Two other groups by Ned Burns have been purchased for the museum by Mrs. George Bowen de Long. One of these is entitled "Indian Life on Manhattan Island, 1600" and shows the village of Shorackappock, which stood in the section now known as Inwood Park. The other shows the Blue Bell Tavern in 1750, at what is now 1 Bennett Avenue in the Washington Heights section. The street was then called King's Bridge Road, and in front of the tavern, during the Revolution, Washington reviewed his troops before he took possession of the City of New York, in 1783.

Big New Oil Field Adds Greatly To Texas Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—In a Year marked by the discovery of 60 new oil pools, the most important of the expansion development of the crude petroleum industry in Texas during 1937 was the opening of the Kemp City field in southern Wichita County, according to Col. Ernest O. Thompson, member of the railroad commission.

The Kemp City field, in addition to extending over an area which is expected to make the famous East Texas field small by comparison, is significant because its success may result in revived exploration of other fields thought exhausted.

This field is situated in a former shallow producing territory. Deeper drilling reached a producing sand at 3600 to 4000 feet, and the wells show much larger potential production than those of any of the older fields of North Texas.

Reliable statistics show that oil production from wells in Texas since the industry was started has reached the total of 5,134,563,560 barrels. The total production during 1937 was approximately 520,000,000 barrels, Colonel Thompson said.

Petroleum engineers have estimated that the known recoverable oil reserve in Texas at the beginning of 1937 was more than 12,000,000,000 barrels. What the reserve is now is unknown, for the reason that the recoverable reserves of the new fields opened in 1937 have not been estimated, since in most cases the limits of the pools have not yet been defined.

At the beginning of 1938, the grand total of producing oil wells in Texas was 83,340, compared with 68,216 on Jan. 1, 1937. The producing area of the State now embraces parts of nearly two-thirds of the 254 counties of Texas.

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Pacific Clippers Fly On; Musick a Genius of Air

ALAMEDA, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP)—News of the Samoan Clipper crash which killed Capt. Edwin C. Musick, commander of the plane, and his crew of six, failed to deter trans-Pacific air passengers or to disrupt routine dispatching of ships from the Pan American Airways base here yesterday. The Philippine Clipper left the water at 3:33 p. m. with 11 passengers for Honolulu, Manila and Hong Kong. Capt. C. A. Lorber was in command.

Francis Walton of Pan American's staff in San Francisco said the new pioneering route to New Zealand would not be given up because it was "one of the most important routes."

Captain Musick probably made more aviation records with the use of fewer words than any other famous flier.

Captain Musick never guessed at anything, and never said anything unless he was certain he knew what he was talking about. He flew by the compass, the sextant, the slide rule, the radio and the barometer. He never hesitated to turn back, and never hesitated to postpone a flight when the instruments said "no."

Careful to the End

Even in the final emergency, he went by careful, dispassionate calculation. He was turning back to Pago Pago with a crippled motor in "normal" fashion and projecting the exact minute of his landing.

He took the long way back to Pago Pago instead of the direct line, so that his gasoline load, spurting out from the dump valves, would be exhausted just at the right time for a safe landing.

The tragedy, no doubt, was due to an "imponderable" of ocean flying—something that couldn't be calculated or conquered with a formula. Pan American officials commented unofficially that possibly it was a condition of the atmosphere which converted flying gasoline into highly combustible vapor within the range of a motor's fiery exhaust.

"The trip was uneventful," was one of Captain Musick's most frequent expressions. To him all trips were uneventful, even though they involved trail-blazing across an ocean because they worked out as had been figured.

Asked to report descriptively on one of his trans-Pacific flights, Captain Musick stuck to his preciseness. When he sighted clouds he didn't just call them clouds, he classified them as cirrus, cirrocumulus or alto-stratus, and noted their height. In describing a sunset he even included the exact minute of its setting.

Apologized for Error

On another occasion he got six minutes behind his calculations during a 2400-mile flight between Alameda and Honolulu and apologized for being "sloppy."

Born in St. Louis in 1894, Captain Musick had flown nearly every type of American aircraft when he joined Pan American in 1927. His first job with the company was to fly the 90-mile stretch between Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba—the "laboratory route," which grew into a 38,000-mile system, longest in the world. He pioneered a large share of that layout—to South America and finally to China and New Zealand.

Most of Captain Musick's records were for load and distance, or some variation of that combination, but he was said to have held more honors all around than any other flier. On a single routine 1250-mile test flight he once established 10 world records—exceeding all previous marks for speed and load for various distances up to 2000 kilometers. He received the Harmon Trophy, award annually for the outstanding service in his field, for his 1935 pioneering of the Pacific.

Distance and oceans meant nothing to Captain Musick when he could encompass them in his calculations. But he wasn't a "daring" flier in the everyday sense. His friends will tell you:

"Ed Musick never made a stunt flight in his life."

Forty Years of Madison House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Madison House, one of the oldest organizations for social work here, is preparing today to observe its forty-eighth anniversary with a program of events emphasizing the importance of the neighborhood house to the community.

The keynote of the celebration, which starts on the evening of Jan. 15 and continues through March 26, is the usefulness of the social welfare unit in aiding persons to aid themselves. It was stressed that Madison House, founded in 1898, was the first of the settlement houses here to be established by men who were themselves settlement-trained.

"Forty years ago," the announcement says, "a group of young men, prominent among whom were the late Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Dr. Paul Abelson and Dr. John L. Elliott, rented a few rooms in a dingy tenement house on Madison Street. They were convinced that something must be done to bridge the widening gap between the immigrant parent and the American-educated child and that the only person who could really help the East Side was the East Sider himself."

Madison House has played a part in working for improvements that benefit a much wider area than its immediate environment. Among its services have been assistance in bringing about better living and working conditions, the arbitration of strikes, cheaper milk, and education for democracy, according to the report. The house is self-governed and the major part of the forthcoming celebration was planned by young persons of the institution.

The events include a depiction of the New York of 1898 in quaint scenes and costumes, recreational events, an evening of chamber music, exhibit of art work, discussion of the need for settlement houses today, community singing and dancing; the showing of motion pictures, the rededication of Madison House, a camp reunion, and, finally, the fortieth anniversary ball at the Plaza Hotel on the evening of March 26.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Frank B. Noyes to Quit As Associated Press Head

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Frank B. Noyes of Washington announced today his retirement from the presidency of the Associated Press at the expiration of his present term in April. He has held the position through 38 eventful years of newspaper history.

To the board of directors, in session here, Mr. Noyes disclosed his decision not to accept re-election under any circumstances. After his long service, he said, he felt entitled to turn over to younger hands a task to which he has so long devoted himself.

Civic League Post Filled

Miss Margaret Frawley, newspaper woman and publicist, has just joined the staff of the Massachusetts Civic League as assistant secretary.

Roosevelt Speech Hailed in Chile As Aiding World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The recent message to the United States Congress was addressed to all humanity, in the opinion of El Mercurio, doyen of the Chilean press and the only daily to comment editorially on the document.

The "robust personality" of the President and the "originality and valor" of his policy reinforced interest in the message, the newspaper said, adding:

"It is cheering for those who believe in democracy and still believe that the solution of the present great human crisis will be found without abandoning 'government of the people, by the people' to hear President Roosevelt express such a vigorous and enthusiastic faith. It is the first time that such a confident and dignified eulogy has been expressed by a great statesman."

El Mercurio agreed with the President that the guarantees for peace rose and fell according to the respect for international law, but held that the greatest guarantee of all was neither mentioned nor could be mentioned by the President—"that is, the necessity of an agreement between his country and Great Britain which exists but has not yet been formally and solemnly declared. This agreement in which all the autonomous and powerful nations of the British Empire concur, is the best guarantee of world peace."

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Buying Heavy at Shoe Fair; Colors to Match Every Dress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although shoe buyers were inclined to place orders for their new spring footwear for short periods only, they wrote out the usual number of orders and totaled their purchases to almost $50,000,000 at the shoe fair held here recently.

Moreover, it is estimated that never have so many exhibitors brought so many pairs of shoes to a single fair. As the buyers milled around among the 1000 displays of some 200,000 model pairs of shoes in a hotel almost completely turned over to this huge sample showing, they scanned the new styles and placed orders to carry them through at least until Easter.

The fair is the only national display of shoe styles put on during the year and is the one place where shoe merchants have a chance to see the latest designs brought out by the manufacturers. It was sponsored by the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the National Shoe Retailers' Association.

Even though manufacturers and buyers in some localities have felt the business recession and are hesitant about placing very large orders, the shoe industry as a whole was was believed to be in a good condition.

The New Types

Buyers were especially interested in the new types and styles of shoes. When the Easter fashion parade rolls around there will be far more shoes of various colors stepping down the boulevard, judging from the samples shown at the fair. "Shoes to match every dress" is the slogan. The most popular new color is probably copper and rust, according to the manufacturers. Much red copper is being used in combination with white buckskin for spectator sports wear. Various shades of blue are also expected to be popular.

And, by the way, the plain white shoe will not be so popular this season. White must be combined with color. This accounts for the new wine color and roseberry shades which are combined with white in both afternoon and sports shoes for women.

One of the newest innovations is the evening slipper patterned after beach clogs, with two-inch elevated soles. The thick soles are featherlight, made of balsa wood and then surfaced with silk or satin. It is claimed that the new style evening slipper lends dignity and height to the wearer. Another type of evening shoe is the "flats," which started out as sport shoes and have now adopted the color and glamour of French-heeled models. They are shown in fabrics and finishes appropriate for evening wear.

Buying at the Fair Varied Widely

George Dempsey of Dover, N. H., president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, declared that buyers of volume shoes placed as many orders with manufacturers in the New England district as usual, but the orders were not so large as last year. Instead of six months, the buyers were ordering only for three. Many of the merchants are apparently only looking as far away as Easter.

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Lynching Bill: South Defies Logic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — The anti-lynching bill has held up all business in the Senate for more than a week and southern filibusters against the measure, which already has passed the House in a different form, show no signs of weakening. At the same time, an emotional cleavage that goes deeper than logic appears in speeches of opponents from below the Mason-Dixon Line and more than once there have been solemn warnings from erstwhile New Deal Senators that passage of the Wagner-Van Nuys Bill will split the Democratic Party.

Lynching almost has ceased in the United States, compared to previous years. As in many cases, the legislation to correct an abuse gathers strength in what appear to be the declining days of the abuse itself. In 1936, there were only nine lynchings. In 1937, unofficial estimates have placed it at six. Compared with the

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this there were lynchings by the hundreds in the stormy "carpet-bagger" days after the Civil War and the records of the Tuskegee Institute beginning with 1882 show a gradual diminution. Thus there were never less than 100 lynchings a year down to 1901, and the figure was at 231 in 1892. It is really in recent days, beginning around 1924 and 1925, that the gathering revulsion of southerners, expressed with greater frequency and force in southern newspapers, has had its effect.

Reflected in South

It has been asserted that every agitation to put through an anti-lynching bill has been reflected immediately in a decline in lynchings in the states concerned, as popular detestation of the practice made itself vocal. There can be little doubt that the present protracted debate in Congress, even if the bill is defeated, will have a further effect in mobilizing sentiment. Some Southern newspapers which are strongest against the present bill are warning readers that the practice must stop, or some such measure is inevitable.

The lynching record in the past few years follows: 1926-30; 1927-16; 1928-11; 1929-10; 1930-21; 1931-13; 1932-8; 1933-28; 1934-15; 1935-20; 1936-9, 1937-8.

There has been some tendency for lynchings to increase with hard times, and diminish with prosperity.

In 1936, the nine lynchings were confined to three states—two in Arkansas, one in Florida and six in Georgia. In 1937, there was one in Georgia; one in Alabama; three in Florida; two in Mississippi and one in Tennessee. Local law enforcement agents have shown an increasing disposition to protect prisoners from lynchings. Records show that in 1936 there were 44 such instances in which law officers prevented such attacks. On the other hand, prosecutions against lynchings have declined. Advocates of the bill point out there was no single such prosecution last year.

So far as national sentiment goes, it appears to favor an anti-lynching bill, judging by the Gallup poll in which even the South registered a slight majority in its favor. But speeches in the Senate show that a sectionalist emotionalism has been roused among speakers, few of whom have not coupled their opposition with a denunciation of lynching itself. In addition to this there is a disposition of conservative Democrats to link the New Deal with the measure, and, if it passes, it undoubtedly will be used as a weapon against the Administration.

Mr. Roosevelt's persuasive radio voice has appealed over the heads of conservative southern Democrats straight into the homes of humble voters who have a racial, emotional and historical identity with the party. To large sections of this same group, however, the anti-lynching bill is an emotional challenge, touching passions lying beneath logic, and seeming to represent one more instance of "Yankee" interference with the peculiar racial problem of the South. Thus, if the lynching bill passes, there may be a new argument, of unpredictable strength, against the Roosevelt Administration by old-line southern Democrats. As able a Senator as Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, who missed by only one vote being selected majority leader, has warned Congress that if the act passes it will split the party.

Bailey Joins Attack

Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, took up the attack. Senator Bailey has departed from the New Deal more times than he has supported it and probably feels no grief that he is fighting both Mr. Roosevelt and the anti-lynching bill at the same time. He used his speech to attack the recent anti-monopoly speeches of Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declaring the public had "repudiated" them.

The chief legal assault on the anti-lynching bill is that it provides federal interference with local matters, and on this basis William E. Borah (R) of Idaho also has attacked it. Senator Bailey said the bill represented the latest effort to "undermine" historic American instincts, beliefs and convictions about government.

The Gavagan anti-lynching bill passed the House, 288 to 119.

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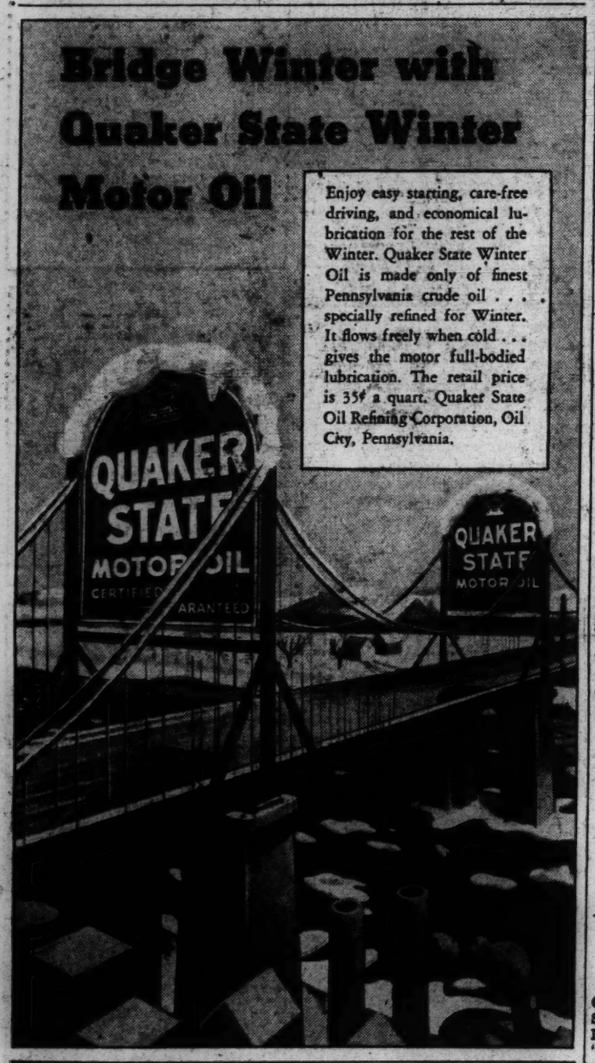

Bruening Lauds Democracy as Goal

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13 (AP)—Democracy—with its "firm establishment of political order based upon the notion of law and highly developed ethics"—is an objective still worthy of earnest striving amid a world of bold totalitarian states, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, ex-Chancellor of Germany, declared here last night.

Dr. Bruening, now a guest lecturer in the international diplomatic relations at Harvard University, delivered his expression of faith in the first three Cutler lectures sponsored by the University of Rochester.

The majority of the nations see a "fascinating choice" between communism and fascism today, he declared, but the genuine alternatives are totalitarianism and democracy. The problem of democracy in proving itself the superior form of government he said, are:

1. To keep a fair continuity in economic and financial policy.
2. To maintain an authority able to guarantee such continuity.
3. Avoiding interference of purely individualistic interests in this continuity.

Appeal of Church To Labor Held Need

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13 (AP)—Dr. Charles C. Selecman, president of Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas, asserted yesterday "the vast labor masses are all but untouched by the churches."

He added, "At times I question whether the church knows there is an organized labor movement and whether the labor movement knows there is a church and a God."

Dr. Selecman addressed representatives from three branches of Methodism gathered here to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Aldersgate experience of John Wesley, founder of Methodism.

Delegates to the celebration represent the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Methodist Episcopal Church; and Methodist Protestant Church. These branches are now in the process of being consolidated.

Buzzard Roost Hears Cheaper Power Is Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The promise of greatly reduced power rates was held out to residents of this area by Dan C. Duncan, engineer of the Buzzard Roost hydroelectric project, recently approved by a Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Duncan asserted the Government loan of $2,852,000 would be retired in less than 12 years after the completion of the project at Buzzard Roost on the Saluda river and that after that the power rates could be cut even lower or the income could be applied to taxes.

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Every Morn I Bring Thee—

Leica Photograph "After the Shower"

Tiny drops of water cling refreshingly to the roses in this photograph by A. S. Mawhinney shown at the Fourth International Leica Exhibit of Candid Photography at the International Building, Rockefeller Center, New York. One can all but catch the fragrance of the flowers.

Of All Things . . !

Out for a Stroll

NEW YORK (AP)—Dressed in kilts, Jock Scott, 54, one-time bus driver, of Greenock, Scotland, stepped off the S. S. Aquitania the other day for a little walk around the American continent.

On his back he carried a 60-pound luggage kit. He said he would consider it "unethical" for him to accept lifts.

Mr. Scott, who said he took to hiking and writing about his experiences rather than go on the British "dole" to support his three children, recently completed a 18,000-mile junket from London to Cape Town, South Africa, in 3 years, 8 months. He wore out 23 pairs of shoes.

He averages 20 miles a day but at top gait, he said, he can reel off 45.

Raccoons Remember

LETCHWORTH, N. Y. (AP)—Who says they never come back?

State Trooper A. R. Perry was puzzled by scratching at his door. He opened it and in bounded three raccoons.

They permitted Mr. Perry and his wife to pick them up; frolicked through the house and then settled down to a big bowl of milk.

They were old friends, the trooper explained. They became pets in his home last May, he said, after he had rescued them from beneath the roof of a park building. Since disappearing last September nothing had been seen of them until they came "begging" again.

Beachcombing for Art

NEW YORK (AP)—Many Manhattan sculptors, too poor to buy marble through commercial channels, have become beachcombers along the East River waterfront as word spread that marble from razed buildings was being dumped to make the fill for the East River Drive.

Pieces which would cost an artist $10, $25, or even $50 have been salvaged from among the old bricks, granite and sandstone dumped along the shore. Peddlers' carts and an occasional truck haul the marble pieces away to the sculptors' flats.

Long Hair for Warmth

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho (AP)—Cowboy Frank Keefer let his hair down—literally—and confided a long, shaggy mane is just the thing for keeping the neck warm.

Mr. Keefer explained:

"The ranch is just too durned far from town, so four years ago I took to letting my hair grow. It's a foot and a half long now.

"In the winter I comb it down over my ears and neck, for warmth. For 'town wear' I braid the long ends."

The System Works

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Sheriff Don McComas sprang into action when he heard this announcement over his police radio: "Quiet a disturbance in the dining room of the Hotel Jefferson."

He burst into the dining room and found Mayor M. J. Walker explaining the police radio system to the Kiwanis Club.

The disturbance call was made merely for demonstration purposes, but they forgot to let the sheriff in on the stunt.

1775 Razor Still in Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—In 1775, the year before the Declaration of Independence was signed, a razor was sent from Sheffield, England, where it was made, to the United States.

Daily for the last 57 years Gene Cooper of Sacramento has used that razor and he is expecting to use it for many years to come.

Mr. Cooper's great-grandfather was shaving with the razor the year the U. S. frigate Constitution was launched. His grandfather inherited it and was using it in '49, the year gold was discovered in California. His father began shaving with it the year of the Chicago fire.

Mr. Cooper was born in 1863, the year Lincoln gave his Gettysburg address. Eighteen years later he started shaving with the razor that had belonged to his ancestors.

Baby Buggy Speeders

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP)—For the first time in Denmark—and perhaps in the world—a husband and wife have been fined for speeding with a baby carriage.

They linked junior's buggy to their bicycles and made good progress until a police patrol stopped them for traveling at 12 miles an hour, more than the law allows for a baby carriage.

Two days later the parents had to pay a $2 fine.

College Gullibility

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Syracuse University School of Journalism students passed a petition around among fellow students in a "gullibility test."

They found 115 seniors would sign a paper that at the start read like a proposal to eliminate final exams for seniors but ended up with a promise to serve five years in a chain gang.

Said the journalism students: "They'll sign anything."

Imported 'Bobbies'

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP)—An English "bobby" will be imported to this West Indian port in the Caribbean Sea. He will instruct the local constabulary in the "ins and outs" of directing traffic.

Amish Prove Use of Soil Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Penna., Jan. 13—The New Deal soil conservation program has taken a leaf from the book of the farmers of Lancaster County, where crop rotation has been practiced for generations as a method of keeping the soil in good condition.

Thrifty Mennonite, Amish and Dunkard farmers who came here in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries divided their farms into four or five fields and kept them consistently fertile by never putting the same crop in the same field in successive years. Farm leaders say this is why Lancaster County has always ranked high in the value of its farm products.

The plan advocated for the nation by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace provides for rotation between soil-depleting crops, such as corn, wheat and potatoes, on the one hand, and soil-conserving crops, such as clover and other legumes, on the other.

Without knowing the chemical explanation, the members of the "plain sects," who cultivated most of the land in this section, realized that their fields lost strength if they deviated from a four-year cycle of planting. This variation enabled the farmer to give each field its share of attention in its season and to cushion the hardship if there was a bad year in any one crop.

By plowing close to fences, or by eliminating fences altogether, careful farmers here get the maximum of income from their acres. The chairman of the State Game Commission, Major Nicholas Biddle, has commented that the farms are "manicured" so closely that rabbits, pheasants and other game have little protection from hunters.

Motorists and travelers by train through this section of Pennsylvania frequently remark on the clean appearance of the rolling countryside and the sturdy condition of the barns. Many of the barns are large structures with stone foundations which were erected a century or more ago. To all appearances, they are as substantial now as they were then.

Oregon Power Rate Found Lowest in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—A study of average domestic power rates in the United States, just completed by N. G. Wallace, state utilities commissioner, indicates electrical energy delivered to the average Oregon home is sold at the lowest rates in the country. It was discovered that Oregon domestic users buy electricity for an average cost of but 2.97 cents a kilowatt hour, while the national average is 4.69 cents, according to the report.

Mr. Wallace indicated, also, that while consumption of hydro-electric power within the State increased from 734,000 kilowatts in 1930 to 855,000 kilowatts in 1936, residents were using but 4.5 per cent of Oregon's potential water power. It is expected completion of Bonneville Dam and the future completion of Grand Coulee Dam in Washington will permit a still further lowering of rates. Present plans from these two gigantic power plants indicate that electricity will be within the reach and use of every person in the Northwest.

James Roosevelt Debate With Pettengill Scheduled

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Representative Samuel B. Pettengell (D) of Indiana has accepted an invitation to debate James Roosevelt, son of the President, in a radiocast from New York City at 8:30 p. m., Jan. 20. The subject of the debate will be the President's governmental reorganization proposal. Mr. Pettengill will take the negative.

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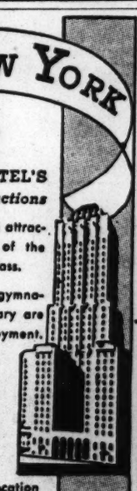

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NEW YORK

Wilson Tradition Abandoned As McAdoo Leads Toll Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Abandoning a Wilsonian tradition for the sake of his California shipping constituents, Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, son-in-law of the war-time President and member of the Wilson Cabinet, has assumed leadership of a movement here to exempt coastwise American shipping from Panama Canal tolls.

President Wilson fought one of his hardest battles in Congress to wipe out any preferences in canal tolls. He felt that national honor was involved and at one time is supposed to have been ready to resign the Presidency if Congress failed to abolish the preferences which Senator McAdoo is now seeking to restore. Elihu Root was another leader in the struggle of the early Wilson Administration.

But it is many years now since Mr. McAdoo was a member of the Wilson Cabinet. Elihu Root has passed on. The old Wilsonian ties have almost all been severed.

Backs Two Bills

His leadership in the California shipping cause has taken the form of two bills which he will push in Congress, and which he yesterday expounded to President Roosevelt at the White House. One would extend subsidies to intercoastal shipping, now illegal under the Merchant Marine Act, which subsidizes only American overseas lines which compete with foreign lines. The other, and the more controversial of the two, would restore the Panama Canal toll preferences which President Wilson succeeded in having abolished.

Such preferences were originally enacted by Congress in the 1912 Canal Tolls Act. Great Britain protested that the preferences were contrary to the terms of the Hay-Paunceforte treaty of 1901, which specified that the canal should be open and free to the vessels of all nations "on terms of entire equality." President Wilson was persuaded that the preferences in the act violated the treaty and embarked on a campaign which became one of the great issues of the day to eliminate the sections of the act deemed in violation of the treaty.

Ship Interests Active

The coastwise shipping interests have become very active recently. New legal advice has been sought and the State Department has been petitioned for an opinion on whether some new interpretation of the Hay-Paunceforte Treaty might not be discovered which would provide a legalistic justification for restoring the toll preferendes.

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Spry BRINGS OUT ALL THE FLAVOR —MAKES THEM SO TENDER
USE Spry FOR ALL YOUR BAKING AND FRYING. IT MAKES FOODS DOUBLY DELICIOUS

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Spry The new, purer ALL-vegetable shortening
TRIPLE-CREAMED!

MINCEMEAT SURPRISE COOKIES

1 cup Spry
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
2 eggs, well beaten
1¾ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon soda
2 cups rolled oats, coarsely ground
2 cups mincemeat

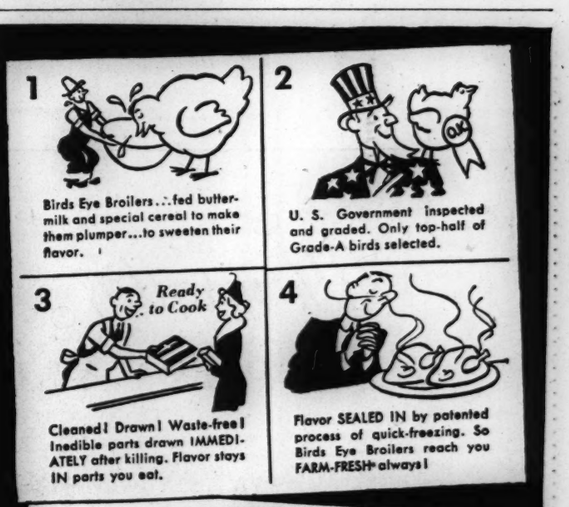
Combine Spry, salt and vanilla. Add brown sugar and cream well. (Quick and easy with *triple-creamed* Spry!) Add beaten eggs and blend. Sift flour with soda and add to creamed mixture, blending well. Add rolled oats and mix thoroughly. Roll dough ¼-inch thick on floured board and cut with 2½-inch cookie cutter.

Place 1 teaspoon mincemeat on a cookie, place another cookie on top, and press edges together. Seal with tines of fork. Place on baking sheet greased with Spry. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Makes 4 dozen. See how deliciously tender and flavorful—thanks to Spry! *Only* Spry can give perfect results in this recipe.

(All measurements in this recipe are level.)

In 3-lb. and 1-lb. cans

(Clip and save this Spry recipe).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Mayan Ruins Attract Archaeologists

Fourth of a series of six articles describing an amateur explorer's trek with several expeditions among ruins below the Tropic of Cancer from Mexico City to Yucatan.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YUCATAN — Wonderland of the gifted Maya race, with magical names like Chichen Itza, Uxmal, Coba and Merida to draw the amateur explorer—stirred such a longing to visit this remote peninsula that not even an extra 2000 miles of travel by air, boat, native bus and sundry primitive vehicles stood in the way.

It came as a distinct surprise to find that although we had motored several thousand miles to reach Mexico City, neither automobile nor train nor boat could convey our party more than a small fraction of the distance between the Republic's capital and Merida, in Yucatan, the point we had decided upon for our Mayaland base-of-operations.

To fly or to abandon this part of the expedition—that was the question. It developed the only way to hurdle 700 miles of jungle and morass during the rainy season was the most modern way, by plane. And to think that when we passed Newark airport at the very start of the journey we were only twice as far from our goal by air, as we now were. The most economical way to visit Yucatan is by boat from New York, stopping off at Progreso.

To Yucatan by Air

Our ship was a Douglas, flown by Mexican pilots of the Compania Mexicana de Aviacion, S. A., an associated line of the Pan American Airways System. It was cold as we climbed to 10,000 feet to clear the sides of the Valley of Mexico, and raindrops as big as pennies struck the metal wings. However, temperature, not rain, made us keep our coats on—plus concern over weighty cameras, flashlight batteries, and small tools stored in the pockets to keep bona fide luggage within regulation weight.

Below us Mexico City was a tiny island to one side of a vast lake. Indeed, that was the situation the Spaniards found centuries ago, but since then the lake has almost disappeared except during the rainy season. Flying over Puebla, the City of Angels, the peaks of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl could be distinguished momentarily whenever the clouds sped by. In the distance was snow-covered Orizaba.

Unlike most air journeys, ours began at 7000 feet, took us up to 10,000, and then gradually dropped us down to sea level at Vera Cruz. It was noticeably warmer by then, and both temperature and humidity increased hourly as the plane made regular stops at Minatitlan, Villahermosa, El Carmen, Campeche and finally Merida. The journey ended in mid-afternoon, and with the tropical rains in progress, together with great banks of clouds, the latter part of the trip was slow and bumpy.

Greeting us at the airport customs with a broad smile was Fernando Barbachano, manager of a guide service for Yucatan visitors who have but a limited time between ships to visit the ruins and wish to use it most profitably. It was a quick drive from the field to Hotel Itza, and it pleased us no end to see that the faces we passed enroute were typically Mayan. These people walking the streets then, were true descendants of the ancient builders of Uxmal (pronounced Ushmal) and Chichen Itza (Chee-chen Eet-sah).

"You'll grow to love them if you really become acquainted," Senor J. Rafael de Regil, owner of the hotel remarked at supper that night. A keen student of archaeology and proud of direct descent from Don Francisco de Montejo, conqueror of Yucatan, we spent the evening in his office, listening to how he, and his father and grandfather before him, had watched the growth of interest in Mayan ruins from practically nothing 100 years ago, to the present state. In his personal collection of Mayan relics are pieces any museum would highly prize.

In the days when the Regil family was one of the wealthiest in Merida, this hotel was a palatial residence of more than 60 rooms, an impressive patio with broad verandas on each floor, a full sized swimming pool, banquet halls (where the family silver and personal furniture is now piled in storage) and reception rooms done in Italian marble. The architecture is distinctly Moorish. In the "guest-rooms" one may use either "hard-to-sleep-on" beds or sling a hammock between two stout hooks.

Carry Your Own Hammock

Use of the hooks is most common in Yucatan. An invitation to spend a week-end away from home usually implies the Yucatan guest will bring his own favorite "hamaca." The host supplies convenient hooks. Even the cradles are hammocks, and visiting a Mayan family away from the city we find baby swinging in the center of a net so deep he looks like a melon in a suspended potato-sack. The home itself is a thatch and stone affair just as common folks among the Mayans are known to have built 1000 years ago.

A cleaner race than the Mayans would be hard to find. Daily baths are the rule in the peninsula and both men and women are clad as they were before the Conquest, in spotless white. The men wear sandals, white trousers and the typical Yucatan coat-shirt. The women's dresses appear to be a combination between an old-fashioned night-gown and the broad "Hooverettes" of 1918. Sleeves, hem and neck are gaily decorated with a frieze of colorful printed pattern, or embroidery. Local native music, what we heard of it, resembles Chinese more than any other. Hot black bean soup, tortillas, chicken, sweet pastry and chocolate constitute the menu for a feast day.

Mayans' Food Contribution

Rolling north to Uxmal the day after our arrival, in one of the latest American sedans, we couldn't help running over the long list of food plants that one might say were gifts of the Mayan farmers to future generations. Starting with comparatively worthless natural plants they managed, by selective breeding, to improve corn, squash, peppers, rubber, turkey, peanuts, alligator pears, pumpkins, kidney and lima beans, tomatoes, sweet potatoes and even the common "Irish" potatoes which never saw the "Auld Sod" until long after America was discovered.

Pedro, our guide, was quite talkative enroute. He stopped for us at a Henequin factory enroute where the green sisal leaves come in at one end and go out at the other in two shipments, rope and cattle fodder. He drove the "Thank-you-ma'am" highway at a rapid clip, managing somehow to ride the ridges and miss the depressions, scaring up many partridges at the side of the road. "The same fellows you have up north in the States," he asserted.

"How do you know?"

"I've seen them there, back in my college days."

The secret was out. Pedro was not only a native Mayan, but like many of the other guides in this wonderland, he had graduated from the American School in Merida, taken a bachelor's degree in science specializing in archaeology at an American University, and returned home more appreciative than ever of the beauty in ancient Yucatan.

Land of Surprises

Our surprise at learning this could only be compared with another occasion back in Monterrey when we tried our hand at telling a gas-station attendant our needs for the car—in Spanish. It must have been quite poor, for after trying to puzzle out what we wanted, he finally blurted out, "What'sa matter,—you no speak English?"

The mental ease and quiet manner of the Mayans never ceased to impress us.

Approaching Uxmal, the Pyramid-Temple of the Magician, or "House of the Dwarf" was first to greet us. As is true of most of this site, very little has been done yet to restore the mound beyond clearing the brush and supporting sections in danger of tumbling down. According to tradition, the House of the Dwarf was erected in a single night in order to make good a vain boast on the part of a pretender to the throne.

Crossing a deep gully in rear of the Pyramid, we enter the magnificent courtyard of the quadrangle called the "Nunnery," the south portion of which has been well restored. Here we find the Mayan arch in all its glory—an arch using a capstone instead of a keystone. It is the failure of Mayan engineers to make use of keystones in their building which causes archaeologists to feel they could not have been builders of temples for much more than 1500 years.

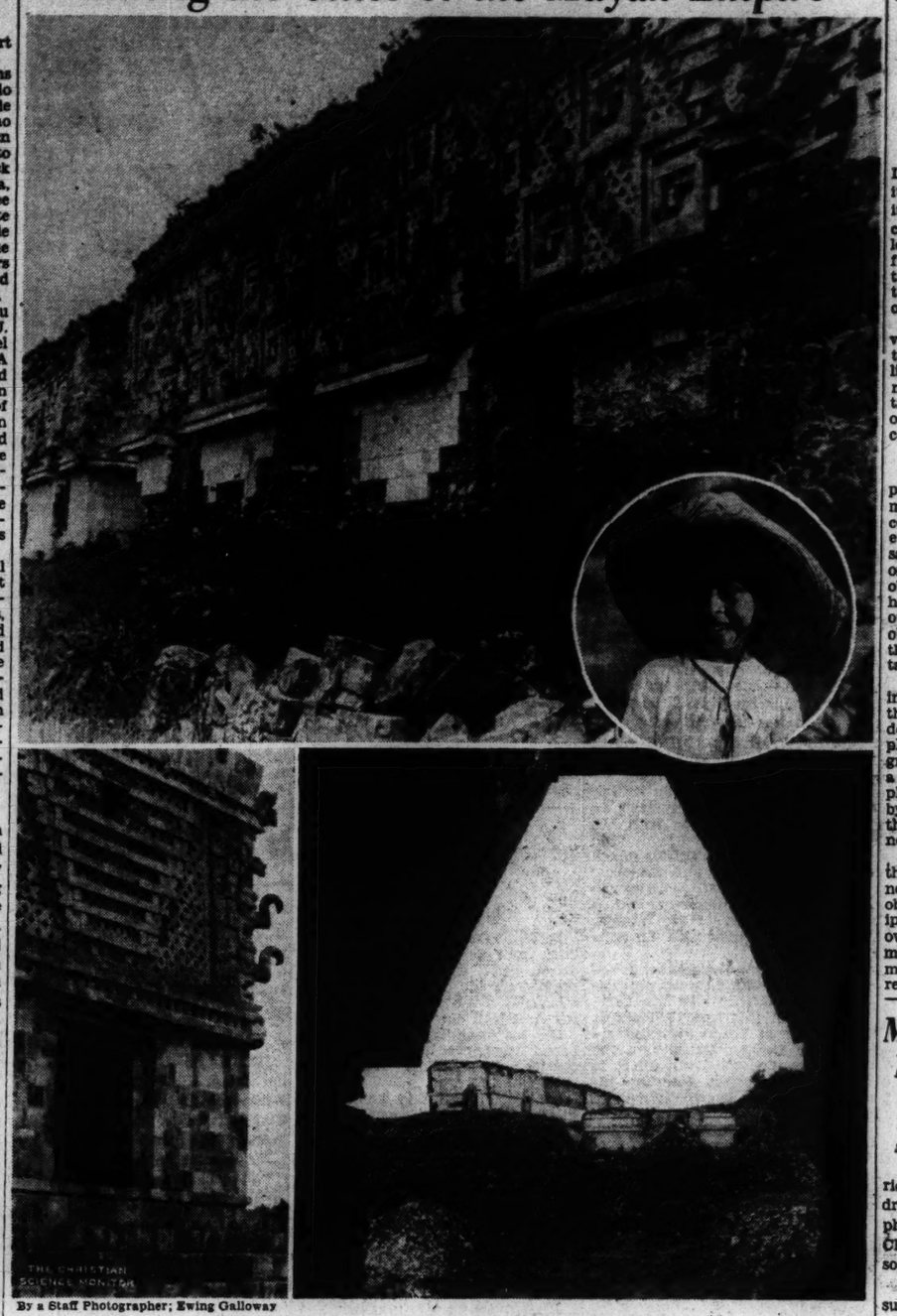
Fine Stone Work

In the Nunnery quadrangle is some of the finest stonework in Yucatan. Inspecting the interior of restored portions, it appears the builders made use of the arch to roof their rooms one behind the other, giving each a high, peaked ceiling. Usually there are but two such rooms, for all the light must come through the doorways. Stone rings still visible at the top of some of the entrances, indicate that when privacy was desired a curtain of some kind was drawn across the doorway. Ventilation was accomplished through a series of ducts connecting the ceiling peak with the out-of-doors.

Other than the side facing the House of the Dwarf, the quadrangle has scarcely been touched by rebuilders. We clamber over stone serpents and ruined staircases competing with a five-foot iguana to reach the summit first. As far as the eye can see lesser mounds dot the jungle—mounds which are not hills but temple ruins, for Yucatan natural hills. All is wrapped in a silent tangle of tropical vegation. One hardly dares dream of exploring them alone, for even if the sense of direction is good, there are plants far more untouchable than the common ones up north, and jaguars, though not often seen these days, are still around.

Another imposing structure at Uxmal is that known as the Governor's Palace, now being restored by researchists of the Mexican department of education under Senor Marquina. It looks quite ordinary now, for every bit of fancy stonework has been numbered and laid in order on the ground, soon to be replaced permanently.

Among the Cities of the Mayan Empire



By a Staff Photographer; Ewing Galloway

Yucatan Remains a Major Archaeological Attraction

Above—The Ornate Frieze Crowning the East Portion of the "Nunnery Group" at Uxmal, Yucatan. Lower Left—Corner of the Restored Portion of the "Nunnery Group" at Uxmal. Lower Right—View Through a Mayan Arch Looking Toward the Governor's Palace. Inset—Modern Mayan Boy

Nation Can Eat Meat Now!

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—One of the sharpest drops in meat prices on record—9 to 50 per cent in the wholesale market since September, according to market figures today—has put provision shop conversation back on a weather and neighborhood basis. The emphasis no longer is on the high price of pork chops, beef ribs, bacon and other items in the meat budget.

The household budget has received substantial relief in the meat department in the last four months. Steaks and chops are back on the dinner menu. The highest swing in meat prices in recent years was crushed by consumer resistance, the business slump, and reduced consumer power coupled with increased livestock receipts. Big 1937 grain crops which are being transformed into meat as rapidly as farmers can speed up the process were responsible in part for the increased supply.

Prices reached their peak in mid-September. Since then the slump has affected practically every cut. Livestock prices have dropped as much as five to eight cents a pound for hogs and choice steers, respectively. Wholesale price slashes have redounded to the advantage of the shopper at the retail counter.

Declines in wholesale meat prices since mid-September ranged from 21 to 50 per cent on fresh pork cuts in Chicago. Cured pork has dropped 20 to 24 per cent; fresh beef 21 to 38 per cent; dressed veal 23 per cent; lamb cuts 9 to 20 per cent. Livestock men said reductions here were typical of those in most cities.

Retail prices on beef in Chicago dropped 15 to 46 per cent between mid-September and mid-December; pork 7 to 24 per cent.

Philadelphia Aids Peace Manifesto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—Many prominent Philadelphians have signed the Citizens' Manifesto for Peace, drafted by member organizations of the National Peace Conference and shortly to be presented to Congress and the State Department.

Declaring that the menace to peace and prosperity cannot be avoided by a policy of isolation and neutrality, the manifesto holds that the "drift toward catastrophe can only be stopped if the peace-loving nations will act together to uphold the sanctity of international obligations.

"We urge," it added, "that the Government of the United States point the way to the practical application of these principles. We appeal to public opinion throughout the United States to support this leadership on the part of our Government."

Among the signers from this city are: Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of Dropsie College; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College; Ellis A. Gimbel, and Mrs. Edward Bok.

Films for School Use Listed by University

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — A supplementary catalogue listing 66 new 16-millimeter sound and silent films for schools has just been issued by the University of California Extension Division's Department of Visual Instruction. The films cover such subjects as agriculture, civics, geography, hygiene and physiology, industry and business, language, music, nature study, recreation, natural science, and social science.

Significant among the new group are several films on Japan and China, taken before the present hostilities began, a motion picture record of the coronation of George VI, pictures of President Roosevelt delivering some of his "fireside chats," and a history of the motion picture, dating from the earliest efforts to achieve motion in pictures.

The films will be available through the Extension Division at 301 California Hall, Berkeley, and 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles.

Ford Refuses to Promise To Add to St. Louis Force

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13 (AP)—Because it could not promise to engage any additional men in the immediate future, the Ford Motor Company today rejected a proposal to settle a strike called by the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers at its St. Louis assembly plant. The peace suggestion, made by Tilford E. Dudley, trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, proposed the company rehire 187 union members and that the union, in turn, end picketing of the plant and drop charges the company discriminated against the men.

League to Drop Force? British to Launch Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

stances which can not be envisioned in advance.

It expresses the opinion that the League can never be a success until its membership is universal, and that it can never be universal until the coercive features are removed. The logical, but unstated, conclusion from these premises is that sanctions should be delected in order that the objections to membership of non-members may be removed.

Of particular significance in the view of observers is the section of the Cranborne report which outlines what a non-coercive League might be like. The only obligation upon all members in the event of aggression would be to meet and consult.

Based on Consultation

"As each situation arises," the report reads, "members of the League must meet and consult as to the course to be adopted. But action, even coercive action, is not necessarily excluded. . . . The members of such a league, while not being obliged to use coercion (save perhaps if all were agreed upon it, other than the disputants) would obtain the right to use it as between themselves and other nations in certain specified circumstances."

The curb on aggression would lie in the fact that if any, or all, of the members of the League should decide of their own volition to apply coercive measures against an aggressor, that aggressor could not "as a matter of jurisdictional right, complain of the use of force against it by other members, or require of these the observance of the rules of neutrality in the dispute involved."

But it is made clear throughout this section of the report that under no circumstances would there be any obligation on any member to participate in coercive measures against its own desire. But within the group of members such action would be permissive, and the Covenant would remove the stigma of breach of neutrality from any nations which did decide on their own volition to attempt coercion of an aggressor.

Thus the proposal would remove what has been a major American objection to participation in the League, the mandatory obligations on all members to use coercion against aggression, while at the same time retaining some machinery whereby restraint could be brought to bear against aggression.

Reasons for Abstentions

The report also groups in four categories the nations which have either refused or renounced membership in the League, as follows:

1. Those opposed to the general idea of international co-operation, consultation and control as such, and whose concept of relations with either of these nations is that co-operation or consultation should be limited to specific circumstances as they arise.

2. Nations not opposed to the general principle of international co-operation, consultation and control, but which dislike membership in an organization which makes such action mandatory.

3. States neither opposed to the general principle of international co-operation, nor reluctant to assume commitments, but which disapprove specific features of the existing covenant.

4. States within the sphere of influence of larger states which experience a constant pull both toward the League and away from the League.

Movie Films Aid Philosophy Study Of Hawaiian Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—When Buck Jones rides again it may be movie melodrama to you, but it's tomorrow's philosophy lesson for students of Charles A. Moore, assistant professor at the University of Hawaii.

Mr. Moore's philosophy students supplement classroom procedure with regular assignments to attend current popular movies to study philosophical problems as dramatized and solved on film by Hollywood.

Most beginners in philosophy, Mr. Moore discovered, take a keener interest in the study when they are shown how certain ethical problems confronting Paul Muni as Emile Zola are identical with those faced by Socrates in 400 B. C.

Nor are the semi-classical movies alone studded with philosophical gems. Mr. Moore's class has found many a western to be a philosophical diamond in the rough and has discovered a dash of Plato in more than one two-gun hero.

Mystery thrillers frequently offer problems in logic. Following channels of reasoning which lead William Powell as Detective Philo Vance to discovery of the villain is good fun as well as being an instructive subject for classroom discussion.

Completion Voted For Jefferson's Virginia Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13—Announcement was made that the board of directors of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, at a meeting held in New York, authorized the completion of the structural restoration of Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson.

Stuart G. Gibboney, president of the foundation; Fred W. Twyman, Charlottesville member of the board; Dr. Fiske Kimball, chairman of the restoration committee; Thomas L. Rhodes, superintendent, and Milton L. Grigg of the firm of Grigg & Johnson, architects for the project, met in Charlottesville Friday and agreed on the extent of the work.

It was explained that the project will include the removal of the temporary structural repairs made to the various offices, kitchens and stables at the time of the purchase of the estate in 1922. The western range of rooms, covered by a terrace, connecting the law office to the mansion house, will be rebuilt on the old foundation, and the flanking buildings restored.

Mr. Grigg observed that because of the accurate notes and drawings left by Mr. Jefferson and discovered 20 years ago by Dr. Kimball, the work of restoring the estate can be done with great accuracy. He said the excavations now being made on the sites of the missing structures are yielding data which will be invaluable in connection with the Jefferson drawings. Every shovel of earth is being sifted for fragments to be used in studying the replacement. Beams and piers, buried for nearly a century, have been uncovered, and glass, china and hardware fragments are being catalogued for use in the research.

The project will be executed by the Charlottesville Lumber Company, builders.

32,000 in Pennsylvania Try Out for 3000 Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—With 10 applicants for every available job, examinations for positions in the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance were held recently in Philadelphia and 17 other Pennsylvania cities.

Nearly 10,000 took the tests in Philadelphia, while applicants in the other cities totaled 22,000. There are 3000 jobs available throughout the State. Results are expected to be announced March 1.

Bonwit Teller

exclusive dress for women in Manhattan 49.75

Lingerie Garland

Fresh and flattering as a lei of pink carnations 'round your throat . . the sheer fluffy lingerie vestee in dainty pink that crests this slimming woman's dress. It takes care of figures beautifully and reflects warm color into your face. Perfect costume, with soft pink or blue gloves, for luncheons and matinees. Rayon sheer in black or navy with pink or blue. 34 to 44, 49.75

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72"x108"—hemstitched each, 3.35

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	Plain Hems	Hemstitched
63"x108"	each, 2.80	each, 3.05
72"x108"	each, 3.10	each, 3.35
90"x108"	each, 3.85	each, 4.10
Cases 45"x38½"	each, .80	each, .95

Monogram in white or choice of colors, each, 60¢ Cases, each, 50¢

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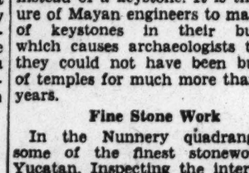

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Paris Cabinet Averts Crisis; British Aid Franc Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 13—While the franc was steadily declining because of heavy selling pressure, the French Government at an emergency Cabinet meeting today unanimously decided to continue its efforts to defend the currency without resorting to drastic exchange control.

A political crisis was narrowly averted at the Cabinet meeting when Finance Minister Georges Bonnet threatened to resign unless something was done at once to restore confidence in the financial position, seriously shaken lately by a wave of social strife and unrest. He was finally persuaded to continue his attempts to save the franc. Rumors nevertheless continued in financial circles of Cabinet resignations this week end, followed by strict control of currency exchange transactions.

Monetary Accord Observed

The Government, meanwhile, remains faithful to the tri-partite monetary accord, which excludes exchange control. William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador in Paris, discussed this question with Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos yesterday, as did also the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps. In responsible quarters the prevailing impression is that Premier Camille Chautemps has been able to rally the support of his none too unified Cabinet colleagues for one more effort to uphold the franc within the framework of the tri-partite monetary agreement.

M. Bonnet's protest puts a sharp strain on the cohesion of the Cabinet, for he warned Premier Chautemps in a long conference last night that confidence in French finances could not be restored until the Government severed all its ties with Communists and suppressed illegal sit-down strikes with an iron hand. This the Socialist Ministers, including former Premier Léon Blum, were unwilling to do.

Situation Delicate

Although apparently patched up for the present, the political and social situation in France remains very delicate. Paul Reynaud, former Finance Minister, declared:

"We have reached a point where we must solve simultaneously all our crises: economic, social, financial, monetary and diplomatic." He demanded "French unanimity to avoid economic collapse and war."

Despite efforts of the equalization fund, exchange declined to nearly 30 francs to the dollar today while the futures rate indicated a still lower figure. Close to 2,000,000,000 francs are believed to have been sent out of the country in the last two days.

Left papers today attribute this loss of gold to a deliberate attack on the Government by the "200 families." There is evidence, however, that the deeper cause is uneasiness over the continued social strife.

British and French Funds Both Supporting Franc

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Informed British financial quarters said today the French and British stabilization funds had entered the foreign exchange market in an effort to check the franc's fall.

Heavy franc sales in London by those who believed it would fall still lower, financial sources said, were being absorbed principally by the British stabilization fund.

American Plants Liked by Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—For nearly two centuries the importation and acclimatization of American plants in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, has been the vocation and delight of many botanists and gardeners, according to J. Bert Forbes, botanists in the Puyaallup Valley region.

The rains and fogs of the Northwest Pacific Coast, which have generated the greatest trees in North America, not counting the California Redwoods, have produced in Washington a size and vigor in the flora that are the wonders of European gardeners and botanists.

"Hundreds of plants from the varied and exceedingly interesting forest-gardens of this state have been gathered and sent to Europe by botanists, beginning with that Douglas, the great Scotch botanist, who discovered and named the Douglas fir," Mr. Forbes said.

These specimens include other types of the fir, pines, hemlocks, yews, cedar, vine maples, oaks, rhododendrons and many smaller shrubs and herbaceous plants, all of which have gone to swell the varied beauties of European gardens.

New Officers Named By Daily Princetonian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 13—James McC. Clarke, '39, of Manchester, Vt., has been elected chairman of the Daily Princetonian Princeton University's undergraduate newspaper, for the coming year, succeeding Frank W. Rounds, Jr., '38, of Winchester, Mass, who retires early in February.

The new managing editor will be William A. Boors, 3rd., '39, of Plainfield, N. J., and Alfred C. Ulmer Jr., '39, of Ortega, Fla., will be editorial chairman. Other major jobs went to James A. Benham, '39, of New York City, assistant editor, and John S. Shirk, '39, of Lititz, Penna., copy editor.

Traction Rivalry in Australia

Swanston Street, With a Modern Electric Car

Melbourne Contrast

Above—Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Showing a Cable Train of the Type Which Will Be Replaced by Electric Street Cars. The "Grip" Man Stands Not in the Front of the "Dummy" Car, but in the Middle, With Passengers on Each Side, Controlling by a Lever the Clutch on the Cable Moving Beneath the Street

Ending of Picturesque Trams Raises Issue at Melbourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Controversy surrounds the conversion of the few remaining cable tram services—for years a source of interest and amusement for English and American visitors to this city of a million people—to electric traction. When the present £550,000 conversion of an eight-mile city—suburban track is completed, Melbourne will have only one cable service to delight its visitors.

The controversy centers on the desirability or otherwise of the electric street cars favored by the Tramways Board. Bourke Street traders conducting business worth millions of pounds in the crowded heart of Melbourne have agitated vainly for modern trolley buses or compression ignition buses.

Ivor Manton, president of the Bourke Street Traders' Transport Improvement Association, says the Tramways Board is wilfully wasting public money in reverting to a type of transport other world cities regard as antiquated. Trolley buses would eliminate noise and reduce traffic congestion—now a serious Melbourne problem.

H. H. Bell, Tramways Board chairman, says reports prepared by his technical officers show electric trams are the most suitable. They will unify city transport and carry more passengers at greater profit.

Hoover Plans Visit to Belgium

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover will sail from New York for Belgium on Feb. 8, to revisit the scene of his renowned labors as director of a relief commission which fed 10,000,000 persons during the World War.

Friends disclosed that he has accepted an invitation from the Belgian Government and various Belgian universities, tendered through Ambassador Robert von der Straten-Ponthoz at Washington, who said the Belgian people wished to assure Mr. Hoover of "their unalterable attachment."

Mr. Hoover will be accompanied only by a personal friend, Paul C. Smith, general manager of the San Francisco Chronicle.

For five years, until July, 1919, the Hoover Commission provided food supplies for Belgium's 7,000,000 people and for 3,000,000 stricken inhabitants of northern France.

It became a sort of independent state, acting under its own agreements with the belligerent nations, flying its own flag, issuing its own passports, and operating barges, a fleet of ships, railway equipment, its own food factories and mills. It supervised production and distribution of domestic crops in Belgium and northern France and rationed the entire population.

Mr. Hoover and his colleagues served without pay. Much of the finances came from charitable monies, but a small sum was charged those who could afford to pay for their food.

When its active work was finished, the Commission was in such good financial condition that it was able to aid greatly in rebuilding social, educational and scientific facilities in Belgium. The Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Louvain and Colonial Universities, various engineering schools and other institutions which joined in the invitation were among the beneficiaries. It was disclosed today that $90,000,000 had been expended from the relief fund residue.

'Build Boys' Clubs Spread

VANCOUVER, B. C. (CP)—A boys' club started by a Vancouver police constable a year ago boasts a membership of nearly 2500, and its motto—"It is easier to build boys than to mend men"—is spreading across Canada.

From Montreal, Edmonton and Vancouver Island have come requests for permission to form branches of the "Junior G Men of Canada," incorporated under the company's act and announced in the Canada Gazette.

From Constable Ronald Eveleigh comes the story of the club's origin.

Just a year ago 17 boys started a grumbling exit from a sandlot ball game, broken up by officers after a "foul" ball crashed through a neighboring house window.

"How would you like to start a club and have some place to play?" asked Eveleigh, off duty and on his front porch across the street at the time.

Enthusiasm was slow till the officer promised his backyard as playground.

Then a service club advanced money for purchase of an abandoned factory which the boys turned into a clubhouse, built a gymnasium. They made their own equipment, finished the rooms and installed their own electrical fixtures.

Three branches in other residential districts were added with a hobby department for furniture and model aircraft construction, a traveling troup of would-be actors, an orchestra and a glee club in each.

Eveleigh investigates each case of "disorderly boys" brought to police attention and the membership grows.

"It is better to build boys than to mend men."

California Acts To Avert Floods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 13—Measures to prevent recurrence of damaging floods that inundated thousands of acres in northern California last month and caused widespread damage have been taken by the state reclamation board meeting here.

The board brought into its jurisdiction and ordered repair of 16 levee breaks in Yuba, Colusa, Butte and Glenn Counties at an estimated cost of $90,000.

Aid was promised local authorities in repair of 57 other breaks on levees outside the jurisdiction of the board. This action was taken only after members determined that an emergency existed.

New Brunswick Ends Year With Surplus of $29,090

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 13 (CP)—In its first balanced budget since 1929, New Brunswick finished the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 with a surplus of $29,090 on ordinary account, a provincial financial statement revealed.

The surplus was attained with ordinary expenditures and revenues at their highest peak in the Province's history. Revenues of $7,869,483 topped the 1930 all-time high by more than $600,000, and expenditures of $7,840,393 constituted an increase of $76,459 over the 1937 estimate.

When C. T. Richard, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, brought down his 1937 budget early last year, he predicted a deficit of $283,597, as compared with a $424,964 deficit the year before. The jump in revenue was given as the reason for the Province's improved showing.

Prosperity Forecast

Premier A. A. Dysart, commenting on the financial statement, declared it showed "the confidence, the self-reliance and the initiative of our people have been reawakened." It provided "an auspicious beginning of a new year which shows every indication of restored prosperity."

Public debt of the Province jumped more than $9,000,000 during the year. Total debt at the end of October was set at $76,466,515, against which sinking fund reserves totaled $10,032,833, for a net debt of $66,433,682, or an increase for the year of $9,125,978.

Motor vehicle licenses and gasoline taxes brought most money to the Province during the year, with a contribution of $2,544,961, followed by subsidies from the Dominion totaling $1,566,575. The Department of Lands and Mines contributed $1,150,155.

Largest Expense Item

Largest item on the expense side was servicing of the public debt, which cost the Province $2,243,009, as compared with $2,073,646 in 1936. Old-age pensions cost the Province $426,975.

"Our income has been stimulated by increased forest operations encouraged by the Government, and through the agency of heavier automobile traffic due to the hard-surfacing of our main highways," said Mr. Richard.

"It should be added, that this surplus had been achieved after having set aside from our ordinary revenue the sum of $315,593 to be applied toward reduction of public debt."

$275,290,319 Asked For U. S. Waterways By Army Engineers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The army engineers reported that $275,290,319 could be expended profitably during the next fiscal year on rivers and harbors and flood control projects in the United States.

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of engineers, now retired, recommended tentatively in his annual report a $100,753,124 outlay for waterways improvements and $127,844,610 for flood control work in the year beginning July 1.

An additional $46,692,585 would be required, he estimated, to maintain existing waterways projects.

[President Roosevelt already has whittled down the program, in the interests of economy. In his budget message Wednesday, he recommended that the major flood control appropriations be held to $76,000,000 and new rivers and harbors outlays limited to $30,000,000, plus $37,500,000 for maintenance.]

The engineers' flood control recommendations, the largest on record, overshadowed for the first time those for rivers and harbors. They proposed starting work on numerous reservoirs and other projects included in flood control legislation of 1936, which was revised last year after the Ohio and Mississippi floods.

They compare with actual federal expenditures of $55,084,946 for flood control in the fiscal year ended June 30. For rivers and harbors in the same period there was an aggregate federal outlay of $178,825,000.

Largest of the projected flood control expenditures was $60,000,000 for the Mississippi River and tributaries, plus $1,000,000 for emergencies.

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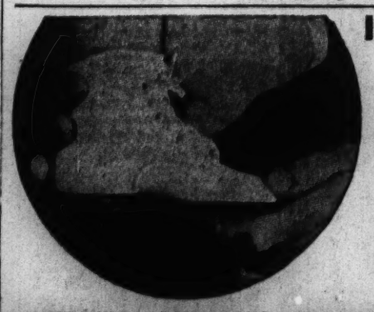
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Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 13

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts: To the heads of the Administration who are so favorable to giving away our industrial prosperity, I say I can see no reason why there should come into New England a group of men to look over our industries, textiles, cotton, woolen, machinery and say what we can produce here and what we must buy from abroad.

The Plight of Wool

Representative Francis H. Case (R) of South Dakota: The sheep industry in my State is at a standstill because of the uncertainty that has been created by not knowing what will happen to wool in the proposed trade agreement with Great Britain.

Tribute to Borah

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi: In the years to come, as we pass away, there are mighty few of us whose names will ever be remembered. But Borah's name will live, because he is big enough not to look at a question like this from a sectional standpoint.

'Paltry' $200,000,000

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina: If we want to fight for dollars, let us not fight for a paltry $150,000,000 or $200,000,000 which American citizens have invested in China.

Praise for Mrs. Graves

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky: We deeply appreciate the very generous words which have been uttered by the retiring Senator from Alabama (Mrs. Dixie Graves) upon her departure. I think all will agree that no Senator, whether man or woman, who has come into this body in recent years, has made a more favorable impression.

The People and War

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York: I have an abiding faith and profound confidence in the American people, and I believe in their right to make this awful decision as to whether they want to go into any foreign war.

Referendum and War

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts: Every subversive influence in this country, as well as every potentially hostile nation abroad, would be extremely glad to see the Ludlow war referendum resolution passed.

Strike Benefits Held Free of Security Taxes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau ruled yesterday that benefits paid by a union to its members while they are on strike are not subject to social security taxes.

The bureau said the benefits had no relation to employment and therefore are not taxable wages, even though strikers receiving benefits may be required to perform picketing or other duties.

Little Colorado's Grand Falls Rival Drop of Niagara

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—Far up in northern Arizona, where the Little Colorado River cuts through the Coconino Plateau, is a cascade higher than Niagara, yet known to few white people. It is called Grand Falls. Its plunge is 185 feet, over rocks, and because of the dark sediment carried, the spectacle has been called the "Chocolate Niagara."

According to an investigator from the Arizona Federal Writers' Project, the Grand Falls of the Little Colorado nailed the river journey of the Sitgreaves expedition in 1851. Here the government surveyors stopped to encamp and enjoy a brief rest before braving the San Francisco mountains. Capt. Lorenzo Sitgreaves had been sent out by the War Department to discover whether the Little Colorado was navigable to the sea. One mile above the falls he decided navigation was impossible and set out for California overland.

First Record

Captain Sitgreaves was the first white man to leave a record of seeing Grand Falls. Beaver trappers, early hunters and pioneers must have encountered them. Any records they kept, however, were lost. The early Spanish explorers kept records, but they passed either far to the north or far to the south of the falls.

Grand Falls should be seen in the rainy season when an immense volume of chocolate colored water pours over the brink and is pounded into a spray suggesting vaporized mud. In the spring, before the rains come, one may see the Indians watering livestock in the little muddy pool at the bottom of a high cliff. Little sign of the falls is visible at this time.

Geological Record

The geological story of Grand Falls is told in a report by Dr. Harold S. Colton of the Museum of northern Arizona, Flagstaff. "In an early day," Dr. Colton says, "the Little Colorado river excavated a trough through the red Moencopi sandstone and through the resisting Kaibab limestone into the yellow Coconino sandstone. This canyon for many miles led north of Leupp to a point nine miles northward of Grand Falls.

"The peaceful history of the river was interrupted by activity of a certain volcanic cone lying between the river and the San Francisco Peaks, whose pyramidal summits cut the western sky. This cone, called Rodin's Crater, sent down a stream of basalt. Reaching the canyon rim, it plunged as a fiery cataract into the river, blocking the course of the stream.

Molten Rock

"We can see that the molten rock flowed down the bed of the river for nearly 60 miles. We can imagine that it also flowed up the canyon a short distance, but this part of the flow is now buried in sediment. We can imagine also the river water blown into the air as a turbulent cloud of steam. The observant visitor may note that the limestone walls of the canyon have been baked a reddish color by the intense heat of the molten lava stream."

The river later flowed around the tongue of lava blocking the canyon and plunged over the canyon wall back into its old canyon, now partly filled with basalt. The river has excavated a secondary canyon between the basalt stream and the limestone and sandstone wall, the basalt forming a terrace on the west bank.

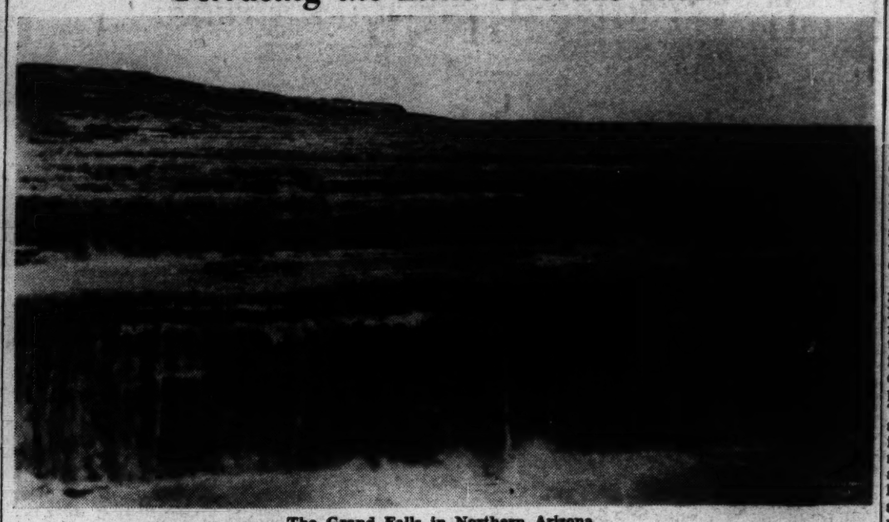
Blocked Canyon

An earlier flow of lava from another cone had blocked the canyon of the Little Colorado about 10 miles above Grand Falls. There falls which were once at this place have been obliterated as the river worked its way, sawing a new canyon through which the river now flows peacefully. The old canyon, with its bed covered with tumbled lava, is now dry and bare.

In Dr. Colton's expedition he found no archeological reamins in the immediate vicinity of the falls. About four miles above the falls, however, he found a cliff dwelling. Three miles below is a structure that evidently was an ancient fort. In the hills to the west and south are many untouched ruins.

The falls are 40 miles northeast of Flagstaff. En route, from Flagstaff a turn to the left is made at the Leupp road, also known as Turkey Tanks. There is an improved road of 16 miles to Grand Falls turnoff. From this point it is 18 miles on an unimproved road to the falls.

Terracing the Little Colorado River



The Grand Falls in Northern Arizona

Austria and Hungary Recognize Franco

Find Defects in League But Refuse to Follow Italy Out of It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Jan. 13—Austria and Hungary have agreed to recognize de jure Gen. Francisco Franco's Insurgent Government in Spain. This development in the three-day conversations between the two Governments and Italy here is considered to be a concession made largely to satisfy Italy's amour propre and to counterbalance the setback suffered by General Franco at the Teruel salient.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, had brought strong pressure to bear on Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria and Premier Koloman de Daranyi of Hungary to identify themselves more openly with the policy of Fascist Italy, but both Austria and Hungary declined to sever their connections with the League of Nations or to join the anti-red pact concluded between Germany, Japan, and Italy.

Cautious Statement Issued

The communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Budapest conference is interesting both for its cautious references to some of the most burning European problems and for the indication it gives as to the future action of the three powers of the Rome Protocol group.

That Austria and Hungary, which supported Italy's anti-League policy during the Ethiopian conflict and which later recognized Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, should now express tacit approval of her recent decision to leave Geneva should cause no surprise.

At the same time Austria and Hungary have on Italy's advice warned the League that should it cease to be an international organization and assume the character of an association formed only for members sharing identical political ideologies as opposed to other associations formed outside the League, then Vienna and Budapest will reconsider their future relations with the League.

The communiqué is not very illuminating upon present relations between Austria and Germany or on reaction of Vienna and Budapest to the growing intimacy between Rome and Berlin. Italy, it appears, is not too apprehensive about Austria and does not foresee any changes in the near future. She considers that Germany values Italy's friendship too highly to thwart it by any rash action against Austrian independence.

On the other hand, Hungary seems to be seriously concerned with developments in Roumania, and there is reason to believe that Foreign Minister Ciano has given formal assurances to the Hungarian Foreign Minister that Italy will exert her influence with the Roumanian Government to obtain better treatment for the Hungarian minorities in Roumania.

The Budapest conference has given the results that were expected from it. Diplomatic negotiations preceding it had convinced Count Ciano that he couldn't expect Austria and Hungary to abandon Geneva or join the anti-red pact just to please Italy. He believes, however, that the conference has shown that the Rome Protocols have served their political and economic purposes and still offer a solid guarantee of peace in the Danubian basin.

Equality in Arms Backed in Hungary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest, Jan. 13

Recognition of Hungary's claims to armament equality by the Italian and Austrian Governments at the three-power meeting here is a move toward the equality which the Budapest Government has long been striving for.

By the Treaty of Trianon in 1920, the Hungarian army was not to exceed 30,000 men. Although the Hungarian forces have been extended to a conscription army of between 50,000 and 60,000, Budapest has not gone beyond its allowance to any great extent, and only two months ago Foreign Minister De Kanya promised that the treaty clauses would not be repudiated without general agreement.

Both with the Little Entente and with the great powers, Hungary has been persistently negotiating, and with no little success, for release from its restrictions.

Austria Well Satisfied by Results of Parley of Protocol States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Jan. 13—Austria felt great relief when the non-committal communiqué from the conference of the Rome Protocol states was issued.

The meetings were followed with interest and the general opinion here is that Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg held his own in practically all of the questions mentioned in the final declaration.

On the question of the anti-red pact in the sections which deal with Italy's exit from the League of Nations, it is held that the Austrian Chancellor has successfully avoided the abysses and cliffs that appeared. There is no open approval of Italy's action, but a mere noting of the "sound and important" reasons which induced Italy to take the step.

Unbiased League Wanted

There is no statement that the League is defective owing to Italy's absence but only a noting of far-reaching results which spring from that fact. Moreover, instead of siding with the Fascist state there is only a conditional warning that Austria would reconsider her relations with the League in case it became a one-sided group.

The leading article this morning in the Reichspost was written by Chancellor Schuschnigg under his own name. He explains that part of the communiqué which sets forth friendship with Germany by saying that Italian and German friendship is one of the features of a "policy of facts," as is also the July 11, 1936, agreement between Austria and Germany. He emphasizes the fact that Austria was stressing her German character long before the Berlin-Rome "axis" was in sight.

In the second part of the article, when dealing with the League of Nations, Dr. Schuschnigg clearly corrects the communiqué, for he says the small states always have looked on the League of Nations with quite different eyes from those of the great powers. Thus the present defective organization of the League, he says, must not be a handicap to its importance in the future.

England's Aid Recalled

Finally he adds that it must not be forgotten that Austria and Hungary have received vital financial and economic support in critical days from the League of Nations and from its leading powers—especially England.

Chancellor Schuschnigg therefore feels it is a duty to direct "our efforts" to putting new strength into the old idea of the League of Nations.

Regarding the delicate question of fighting a one-sided ideology within the League of Nations, the Chancellor says that when the Soviets were received as members of the League it was generally accepted that no internal ideology should be taken into consideration. He therefore feels that there is no danger that the League will become an advocate of some special political system.

Aims of White House Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

a table to chart their annual production. The President removed confusion by telling the five leaders he was not proposing placing a rigid quota on total production, but that he had simply in mind extending the benefits of statistics and other data assembled by various Government bureaus to help business men themselves to estimate consumer requirements. He did not propose to enforce a production limitation.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of General Motors, explained his viewpoint on the advantages and drawbacks of installment buying, a subject the President had recently criticized. Colby M. Chester, head of General Foods, told his difficulties in estimating consumer requirements when it is necessary, for example, to contract for peas in 1938 which would not actually be grown until 1939, and sold from grocery stores in 1940.

Good Will Created

From such conversations, it is believed that winds of practical experience can blow through the White House study, there of course to be tempered by the President's viewpoint. But the general conclusion so far is that some good will has been created, some basis for co-operation discovered, which will nevertheless be at the mercy of future events, presidential action, speeches of spokesmen, messages to Congress, press conference statements and many other factors.

The objective can be furthered, it is recognized, by next week's talk with the wider group of industrialists and business men.

Leaders to Attend

The leaders on the Business Advisory Council include the following outstanding Americans:

F. B. Adams, chairman Air Reduction Company of New York.
William L. Batt, president S. K. F. Industries, Inc., of Philadelphia.
John D. Biggers, president Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company and director of the National Unemployment Census, of Toledo, Ohio.
Charles A. Cannon, president Cannon Mills Company of Kannapolis, N. C.
William L. Clayton, chairman Anderson-Clayton & Co., of Houston, Texas.
David R. Coker, president Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company of Hartsville, S. C.
William E. Danforth, chairman Ralston Purina Company of St. Louis.
Henry S. Dennison, president Dennison Manufacturing Company of Framingham, Mass.
R. R. Deupree, president Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.
William C. Diekerman, president American Locomotive Company of New York.
Thomas A. Dines, president United States National Bank of Denver, Colo.
Gano Dunn, president J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York.
Col. Robert G. Elbert (retired) of New York.
Dr. W. Y. Elliott, of the department of government of Harvard University, of Cambridge, Mass.
John H. Fahey, chairman Federal Home Loan Bank Board, of Washington.
Lincoln Filene, chairman William Filene's Sons Company, of Boston.
T. Austin Finch, president Thomasville Chair Company, of Thomasville, N. C.
Robert V. Fleming, president Riggs National Bank of Washington.
James F. Fogarty, president of the North American Company, of New York.
M. B. Fulsom, treasurer Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester.
Clarence Francis, president General Foods Corporation, of New York.
H. B. Friele, vice-president Nakat Packing Corporation, of Seattle, Wash.
Holland J. Hamilton, president American Radiator Company, of New York.
W. A. Harriman, business council chairman and chairman of the board of Union Pacific Railroad Company, of New York.
Henry H. Heimann, executive manager National Association of Credit Men, of New York.
Charles R. Hook, president American Rolling Mills Company, of Middletown, Ohio.
Frank C. Jones, president the Okonite Company, of Passaic, N. J.
William A. Julian, United States Treasurer.
H. F. Kendall, president, the Kendall Company of Boston.
Fred I. Kent, treasurer, National Industrial Conference Board of New York.
Morris E. Leeds, president, Leeds & Northrop Company of Philadelphia.
Dr. C. K. Leith of Wisconsin University, Madison, Wis.
Paul W. Litchfield, president, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio.
Earl M. McGowin, vice-president, W. I. Smith Lumber Company, Inc., Chapman, Ala.
George A. Sloan, former president of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York.
Kermit Roosevelt, president, Roosevelt Steamship Company, Inc., of New York.
E. T. Stannard, president, Kennecott Copper Corporation of New York.
George H. Mead, president, Mead Corporation of Dayton, Ohio.
E. R. Stettinius Jr., chairman finance committee, United States Steel Corporation, of New York.
R. Douglas Stuart, vice-president, Quaker Oats Company, of Chicago.
Walter C. Teagle, chairman, Standard Oil of New Jersey, of New York.
J. L. Tripne, president, Pan American Airways, Inc., of New York.
Thomas J. Watson, president International Business Machines Corporation, of New York.
Sydney J. Weinberg, partner, Goldman, Sachs & Co., of New York.
Samuel F. Wetherell, president, Wetherill Engineering Company, Inc., of Philadelphia.
W. H. Wheeler, vice-president, Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Corporation, of Stamford, Conn.
H. Hver Whiting, of San Francisco.
S. Clay Williams, chairman, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, N. C.
General Robert E. Wood, president, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

Five Rivers Meet in Bay

Merrymeeting Bay in Maine is the meeting place for five rivers, the Abagadasset, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Cathance, and Eastern.

New Record by Gene Austin Recalls Million-Sale Era

Review of Recordings

A reminder of the days when up to a million copies were sold of certain popular recorded numbers came this week with the release by Decca of a popular label by Gene Austin. The disk features Mr. Austin singing "Thrill of a Lifetime" from the picture of the same name, and coupled with it is "Marie."

Gene Austin's record sales for numbers like "Ramona," "My Blue Heaven" and "Lonesome Road" reached incredible highs even at the time when radio had begun to cut into record sales. Nowadays the life of even the most popular songs is placed at about three months. Radio "plugging," plus screen, supper club and dance hall exploitation, makes interest in songs fall off rapidly. No more, perhaps, will there be the slow infiltration of a tune into popular consciousness—the type that apparently created such high sales peaks. But an Austin record brings back the old days, nevertheless.

The 'Original Crooner'

In the record Mr. Austin sings "Thrill of a Lifetime" in fairly straightforward style. He was perhaps the original crooner. In "Marie" he goes overboard with vocal slurrings coupled with a delayed rhythm that doesn't seem justified. Rudy Vallee is perhaps the master of the style of singing behind the accompanying orchestral rhythm.

Decca has under its wing the best of the popular soloists and generally produces good labels. Top on the list we should say is Bing Crosby singing "In a Mission by the Sea" and "There's a Gold Mine in the Sky" to Eddie Dunstedter's organ playing. Very effective disks by Mr. Crosby, who seems to have thrown himself into these numbers.

Other good vocal disks by Decca include Connie Boswell's singing in her best slow style, "You Took the Words Right Out of My Heart" and "Outside of Paradise." Frances Langford does a nice pairing in her husky-voiced style of "Sweet Someone" and "I'm Gettin' Sentimental Over You," the latter featured by an excellent trumpet chorus.

And Bob Crosby

Bob Crosby and his orchestra appear to be coming along well in the Decca listing, contributing three disks to the current releases. One is "Let's Give Love Another Chance" and "This Never Happened Before," from the Lily Pons picture, "Hitting a New High," the latter tune featured by nice sax and trumpet choruses. Another is "Be a Good Sport" and "Sweet Someone" from the picture "Love and Hisses," both fairly fast-paced production numbers. The third is "Thrill of a Lifetime," paired with "Every Day's a Holiday," the latter a picture-title number, and both vigorous-paced versions.

Woody Herman and his orchestra, a new Decca recorder, and a comer in the swing field, does "Loch Lomond," the Scottish tune first "swung" by Benny Goodman. On the other side is a variant of the make-love theme, "Let's Pitch a Little Woo." Chick Webb and his orchestra, popular Harlem unit, beat out a slow version of "Rock It for Me," a new dance fad, and a medium-paced "Strictly Jive," which is musician language for "swing."

Organ Numbers

Eddie Dunstedter, organist for Decca, dusts off two perennial favorites on the Hammond electric organ, "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" and "Nola."

Victor offerings this month feature a disk by Richard Himber, who has taken a number of soloists from his band (in the fashion of Tommy Dorsey's Clambake Seven) and gives a variety of "sweet swing." The "Seven Stylists," Mr. Himber's group is called. They do "Sail Along, Silv'ry Moon," and "There's a Gold Mine in the Sky." The whole Himber aggregation does a smooth version of "Thrill of a Lifetime," coupling with it "I Live the Life I Love," from the Princeton Mask and Wig Show.

Songs from current pictures, shows and popular productions by Victor include Guy Lombardo's "Bei Mir Bist du Schön" and "It's Easier Said Than Done," on one disk, and two numbers from the as yet unreleased picture, "Sally, Irene and Mary"—"Sweet as a Song" and "I Could Use a Dream," all in the typical Lombardo style. Hal Kemp does "Take a Tip From the Tulip" and "Speak Your Heart" from the as yet unreleased picture, "Radio City Revels," both tunes marked by the stuttering Kemp rhythm.

Tommy Dorsey and orchestra, for Victor, turn in two good arrangements in their sweet style of "A Little White Lighthouse" and "I'm the One Who Loves You." From picture and show Mr. Dorsey does "The One I Love" from "Everybody Sing," paired with "I Can Dream, Can't I?" from the musical comedy "Right This Way," which disk introduces Bea Wain, a new and good Dorsey vocalist.

Larry Clinton, arranger specialist, and his orchestra turn in a medium-paced "I Double Dare You" and "Two Dreams Get Together," a lazy, dreamy tune, and, on another disk, the sinuous "Snake Charmer." The other side of the latter disk contains a very good arrangement by Jack Harris' England band of Ray Scott's tune, "Toy Trumpet."

Roosevelts Visit Cardozo

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—President and Mrs. Roosevelt motored to the home of Supreme Court Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo yesterday to express their distress over his illness. Mr. Roosevelt did not get out of the automobile, but Mrs. Roosevelt went to the Cardozo apartment and left flowers. She asked to see the justice, but was informed that he had received no visitors this week.

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EDWARDS
Money-Saving Sales throughout January

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
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SIBLEY'S Annual Sale of LINENS and BEDDING
Huge savings on the household necessities you use every day. This is the year's biggest opportunity to stock up at low prices.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

SPECIAL SALE!
Howe & Rogers Famous Custom-Built
Queen O' Slumber Innerspring MATTRESS
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MADE by master craftsmen, using the famous Spring Air construction, this is a mattress of unparalleled comfort and durability. Its whipcord ticking is a fabric never before used to our knowledge as a mattress cover . . . unusual, durable and attractive. One of the finest mattresses we've ever offered . . . and that is your guarantee of the soundest, most refreshing sleep you've ever enjoyed.
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Satin NIGHTGOWNS
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Make 1938 a worthwhile year
No matter how many times you tried to save—and gave it up—determine that from now on you will cultivate the habit of keeping up a savings account. Savings make wealth, wealth makes independence, and independence makes for contentment.
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EDWARDS
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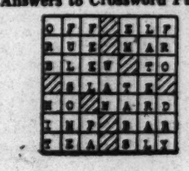
Answers to Crossword Puzzle



Snow Greets World Famous Ski Brothers—Boston Garden Show Is Well Received

Sigmund and Birger Ruud To Ski in New Hampshire

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New Hampshire's snow-covered slopes today were the goal of two of the world's outstanding skiers—the Norwegian brothers, Sigmund and Birger Ruud. Sigmund was U. S. national jumping champion in 1937 and Birger took first in jumping in the 1932 and 1936 Winter Olympics and honors in the downhill in the 1936 games at Gärmisch-Partenkirchen.

The Ruud boys are spending several days in the eastern slope area of New Hampshire—Conway and immediate vicinity—in order to get in a little practice before they set off to take part in a series of competitive ski meets.

They arrived in Boston late yesterday afternoon, and received newspaper men at the Hotel Touraine, where they said with broad grins, "We've brought our skis, where's your snow."

According to United States amateur rules, these boys will only be able to compete in open meets or meets held under the sanction of the Federation Internationale de Ski.

"You see," Sigmund explained, "rules in Europe governing amateurs do not prohibit us from working with a sporting goods company. We are advisors, you see—considered experts in choosing the best equipment necessary for outfitters. As long as we don't recommend this equipment under the name of United States champion, Olympic champion, or world champion, we are still allowed our amateur rating."

"Here, of course, that is different," Birger broke in. He spoke slowly and hesitantly because he is just learning the English language. "We will not be able to compete in strictly amateur meets, but we can enter open meets and compete against amateurs."

Birger, incidentally, is on his wedding trip. His bride, Magada, is an excellent skier, but does not go in for the competitive end of it.

After their "warm-up" sessions in New Hampshire the Norwegians will leave for Carey, Ill., where they will compete in their first meet and from then on they will visit some of the country's leading winter sport resorts.

The Ruud brothers make their headquarters in Oslo, but were born and reared in Kongsberg. Both have been skiing since childhood. They cannot remember when they didn't own a pair of these wooden wings.

Sigmund says that Brother Birger is the best of the two. Not only is he the world champion jumper, but he can hold his own in other departments of the art of skiing. Sigmund, however, is not far behind for he has some 147 medals for his outstanding feats on skis.

While they are over here they plan to go to California and take part in Los Angeles' Sports Festival. Also they may be induced by Hollywood to do their ski act for the movies.

Norwegian Skiers Visit Boston

By a Staff Photographer
Left to Right—Birger Ruud, Mrs. Birger Ruud, and Sigmund Ruud, Brother, in Boston to Begin Tour of Winter Resorts

Sporting Around the Hub

The unusual total of 16 hockey games are scheduled at the Boston Arena in the short space of two days. Something new in intercollegiate doubleheaders, a noon-day twin bill, is booked for tomorrow. Northeastern's high-scoring Huskies meet Colby in one game and M. I. T. tackles Bowdoin in the other. In the afternoon are four high school games in the Eastern League and in the evening four more in the Bay State circuit. On Saturday afternoon the Interscholastic League offers four engagements. That night Northeastern faces Bowdoin and Tech meets Colby.

James B. Herbert, winner of the Prout Memorial 600-yard run under the colors of the New York Curb last year, will try to repeat in that competition in a New York University jersey at the Boston Garden Jan. 29. He was a freshman in 1937 when he clipped the record to 1m. 14.4s. In last Saturday's Brooklyn meet Herbert won the Bishop-Molloy 500-meter run in 1m. 5.5s. This shaved 1.1 seconds off his own meet record.

An entry arrived at K. of C. headquarters this morning for the seventeenth annual Prout games from Charles Beetham, former Ohio State flash, who will compete in the 1000-yard run. In forwarding his Boston entry Beetham said: "I would like very much to run the Prout 600 yards, as well as the Cheverus 1000 yards, and hope you will consider me for both events. I feel that I can run both just as well as one." The letter was addressed to Manager Bill Kenney.

While many believe that Beetham may ultimately break the world 600-yard record, commitments to other contestants probably will prevent Beetham from starting in the Prout 600. However, he has been posted as a provisional entry and as another star to a meet that promises unusually fine competition. Beetham ran the quarter mile at the Sugar Bowl meet, trailing Paul Saunders, of Rice, by a slender margin. But, when they met again in the anchor leg of the North-South relay, the former Ohio State veteran beat Saunders decisively.

The Cheverus 1000 field already contains Lou Burns, I. C. 4-A mile champion from Manhattan, and Donald Fleet, the former Boston College Gloucester Express, who is making a comeback under Jack Ryder. Manager Kenney stated that Alex Northrop, the Harvard captain, and James Gowing, Amherst captain, will be accepted for the race, which means that there will be four other entrants besides Beetham from outside New England. Already 11 stars are seeking the privilege of filling these five places and a decision will be reached next week.

Walter Brown returned from Montreal yesterday with the amazing news that Coach Hago Harrington may soon not only be coaching the Olympics, but also playing for them. At a recent meeting of the bigwigs of the league, it leaked out that the Sherbrooke manager, Archie Wilcox, is to be reinstated as an amateur. Walter's reaction was to immediately do the same for the Olympic mentor.

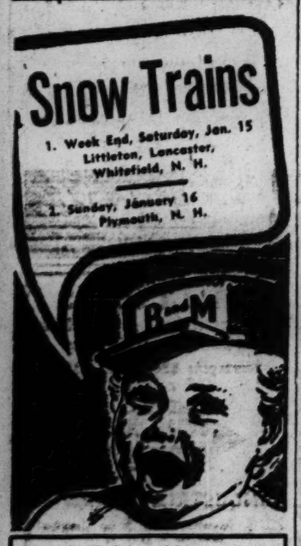
Another point of interest to Boston fans is that the clubmen will be able to carry 18 men on the roster. On top of this, and due to the real amateur setup here in Boston, the league officials have made the ruling that Boston boys who signed cards, but are no longer able to play, can be replaced with new men.

The Drummondville team that comes here Sunday afternoon to clash with the locals has dropped its last two games to LaFontaine, 8 to 6, in a surprise upset, and to the superior Sherbrooke outfit, 9 to 0, in what the Canadian press term "the fastest game on amateur ice, this winter."

Northeastern's much improved varsity basketball team played its best game of the season against Rhode Island last Tuesday night, and its four-point defeat at the hands of the Rams had its satisfactory points. Chief among them was the sensational guarding of Chet Jaworski, the Rhode Island sharpshooter, by Sophomore Vin Labowicz of Maynard. Labowicz was switched from his regular spot to guard Jaworski, and Lab did his work so well that bandy-legged Chet was held to six points while Vin was working on him. That is Jaworski's smallest total in several years, and his total of 10 for the game is the smallest he has had for many a game.

The Massachusetts Golf Association announces that the State Amateur Championship has been awarded to the Essex County Club, Manchester, July 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1938. The manner of play will be the same as that of last year.

Snow Trains



1. Week End, Saturday, Jan. 15
Littleton, Lancaster, Whitefield, N. H.
2. Sunday, January 16
Plymouth, N. H.

1. Week End Jan. 15
LITTLETON ..... Round Trip $4.00
WHITEFIELD AND LANCASTER ..... Round Trip $4.50
Leave North Station Saturday 1:55 P.M.
Return—Lv. Lancaster Sunday 4:30 P.M.
Dining Car Service
(Make hotel reservations early)
Week-end service to all other destinations. Phone CAP 5070 for schedules and fares.

2. Sunday, Jan. 16, Plymouth, N. H.
Lv. North Station 8:30 A.M.
Lv. Winchester 8:42 A.M.
Lv. Plymouth 5:15 P.M. Round Trip $2.50
Dining Car Service
Equipment and sports clothing for rent in sports car.

BOSTON AND MAINE

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Harvard 38, Penn 35.
Williams 36, Mass. State 21.
Brown 61, Tufts 46.
Harvard '41, 30, Worcester 26.

Wrestling

Yale 36, Amherst 0.

Hockey

Harvard '41, 7, Andover 0.
Exeter 7, Northeastern '41 2.

National Hockey League Standing

American Section

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	15	2	6	89	48	32
Rangers	12	3	8	65	43	27
Chicago	7	4	11	37	60	18
Detroit	4	4	14	37	71	12

Canadian Section

Toronto	11	5	6	73	56	27
Americans	10	5	5	49	43	25
Canadiens	9	1	7	56	63	19
Montreal	8	1	14	46	69	17

Games Tonight

Montreal at Toronto.
Chicago at Canadiens.
Detroit at Rangers.

Waugh Named Commodore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Dr. Leuman M. Waugh was elected commodore of the yachting department of the New York A. C. at the annual meeting of that department last night. Louis A. Kissling was elected vice-commodore; Capt. Melvin H. Hayes, rear commodore; George W. Parkhurst, secretary, and August Stolz, treasurer.

MacPhail Declines Dodger Offer

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13 (AP)—Larry MacPhail, former general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, said yesterday it was unlikely he would accept a similar position with the Brooklyn Dodgers. MacPhail, stopping here on his way to Mexico, said he had discussed the club's situation and possibilities with representatives of both groups of owners.

Hockey Dribblings

Bruins are definitely pointing toward the game with Canadiens Sunday night. They are not satisfied to have beaten all other teams at least once and not to have done better than a tie against the Flying Frenchmen.

The game with Canadiens here will be a sellout. Ticket seekers have stormed the Garden all week. Many hockey fans will make a day of it, viewing the Olympics in their amateur league game against Drummondville in the afternoon and top off with the Bruins at night.

When Maroons scored seven goals against Wilf Cude last Tuesday night there was a reason for it. The Canadien goalie was struck in the face by a flying puck and could not play so well as usual. He will not be in the nets against Chicago tonight. Paul Gauthier, New Haven netminder, will replace him.

The battle among Canadian hockey writers for the "prize rookie" trophy is on. Toronto scribes are boosting Murph Chamberlain. Cully Dahlstrom, Chicago center, should not be overlooked in the poll.

The best game on the docket for tonight is that in which the Maroons invade the Toronto territory. Last engagement took place in Montreal and the Maroons pinned a 6-3 score on Leafs. The Smythe team is resentful of that defeat and strive to retaliate.

Milton Schmidt, Bruin center, is back in town and will be ready for action, probably in a couple of weeks. His return will send Pettinger back to center the third line and permit Weiland to resume his role of spare forward.

Jerry Shannon, former Bruin, will be in the Maroon lineup against Toronto tonight. He will replace Earl Robinson who is temporarily shelved because of an injury. W. M.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—At least six colleges are bidding for Bill Savoy, 205-pound Great Bend (Kans.) High School star, who set a Kansas record with 31 touchdowns last season . . . One western school was so interested it paid to send Bill to the Rose Bowl game. . . . Bill Stewart, coach of the Chicago Black Hawks, blames the colorless play of the New York Americans for the small crowds they have been drawing of late.

Hank Greenberg, the Detroit Tiger home run specialist, took three full swings at a tempered glass door on Wall Street with a bat but couldn't as much as dent the glass . . . Harry O'Hare, a lawyer, commutes three times each week between his home at Burlington, Wis., to Milwaukee to coach the Marquette fencing team . . . (which is what we call the old college spirit) . . . Those who should know say Jimmy Johnston will have to lay $65,000 on the line before Don Budge turns pro . . . Golfers to watch: Dutch Harrison, Pat Sawyer and Stan Horne.

Frankie Frisch, who is putting in a winter attending hockey games, promises a drastic shake-up of the Cardinals next season . . . Friends of Harry Mendel, the new six-day bike race czar, will give a testimonial dinner for him Jan. 31 . . . Gomes, Ruffing, Di Maggio and Henrich are among the Yanks slated to get pay boosts . . . None of the Giants were cut and most of them were raised.

The New York Post has discovered that Jonas Monheimer, a stockholder in the New York Giants, lives in Brooklyn . . . You can be sure Jonas doesn't go around Flatbush talking about it . . . A "subsidised" football player told Al Sharp of the Chattanooga Times he collected anywhere from $6 to $25 per week for playing for a leading southern school, plus room, meals, tuition and books.

Rain Causes Draw

BRISBANE, Jan. 13 (CP)—Rain saved Queensland in its Sheffield Shield cricket match against South Australia yesterday. With only two wickets to fall, the Queenslanders needed 339 runs to avoid defeat when a heavy storm stopped play and the match was declared drawn. South Australia compiled 288 and 288 for 8, declared, the home team making 192 and 155 for 5 wickets.

Harvard Defeats Penn As Basketball Interest Grows

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	2	0	99	80	1.000
Columbia	2	0	76	57	1.000
Harvard	1	1	72	78	.500
Pennsylvania	1	1	77	77	.500
Cornell	1	1	79	96	.500
Princeton	0	2	72	69	.000
Yale	0	2	60	96	.000

Results Jan. 12
Harvard 38, Pennsylvania 35.
Columbia 32, Princeton 28.

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If interest in college basketball, with Harvard setting the pace, continues to increase during the remainder of the current season as it has since early December, the Crimson cagers may be forced to make their home headquarters in a larger auditorium, with the Boston Garden not a remote impossibility. Judging by the growing enthusiasm being shown by Harvard's following, the "sold out" sign will soon regularly adorn the main entrance of the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge.

Last night's game between Harvard and Pennsylvania, although not a sell-out, was nearly so, and if Coach Wes Fesler's team continues to knock over Eastern Intercollegiate League rivals as it did in spectacular fashion with the Quakers, the general public as well as graduates and undergraduates will storm the big gymnasium at Cambridge.

Of course, crowds of considerably more than 2000 would be necessary to warrant a shift to the Boston Garden. Only a following three or more times that number would make the proposition a paying one. But remembering the turnouts of 12,000 to 15,000 New York fans who weekly pack Madison Square Garden, such a program for Boston does not seem distant.

Harvard became a strong factor in the Eastern League title race by stopping the championship Pennsylvania outfit last evening, 38 to 35. Despite close covering in the first half, which ended 16 to 12 in favor of Fesler's team, the Red and White shirted boys broke away for 22 points in the second session for their first victory in history over the Quakers. It also was the initial Penn defeat in two seasons, as they were unbeaten in 12 championship games last winter.

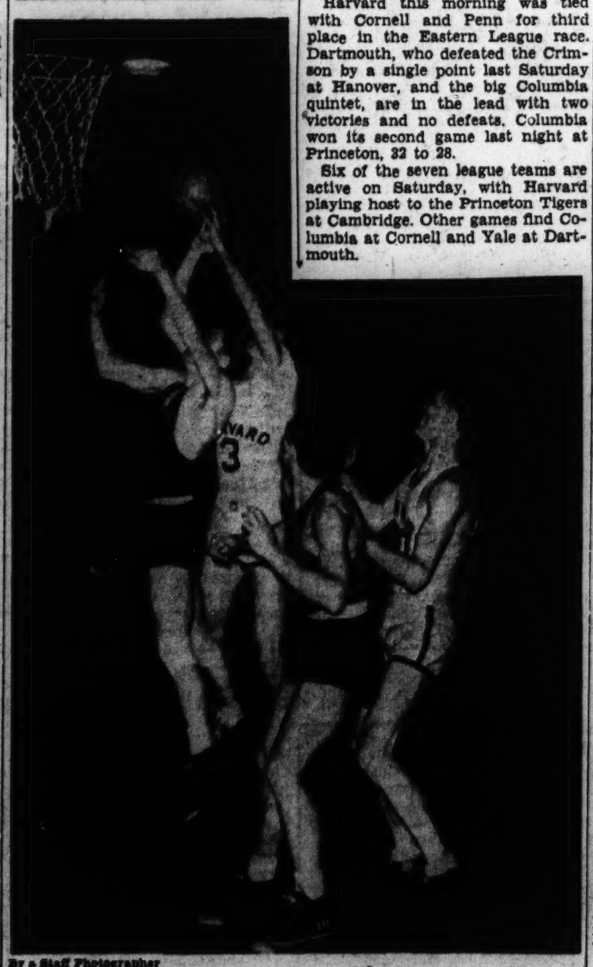
Fesler's ability to substitute at the proper time, and, of course, the ability of those substitutes to carry out their assignments, were outstanding factors in the Crimson triumph. The score was tied when Dampeer went in for Struck at guard and Heckel replaced Lowman at forward in the first period, and the game took a decided Harvard tinge from that point on. In the second session Fesler repeated these changes in his starting lineup and again Heckel and Dampeer came through.

Heckel, in particular, played great basketball. He kept the Crimson in front with three floor baskets and one foul in the closing minutes of the game. "Heck" led his team in scoring for the evening with nine points. Lupien, the guard, and Red Lowman, forward, had seven and six, respectively.

For Penn, blond Anton Mischo was the star. His 11 points, all in the second half, stole the individual spotlight.

Harvard this morning was tied with Cornell and Penn for third place in the Eastern League race. Dartmouth, who defeated the Crimson by a single point last Saturday at Hanover, and the big Columbia quintet, are in the lead with two victories and no defeats. Columbia won its second game last night at Princeton, 32 to 28.

Six of the seven league teams are active on Saturday, with Harvard playing host to the Princeton Tigers at Cambridge. Other games find Columbia at Cornell and Yale at Dartmouth.



By a Staff Photographer
Red Lowman Reaches for a Basket
Glimpse of Harvard's First Basketball Victory Over Pennsylvania in Cambridge Last Night, 38 to 35. Red Lowman, No. 3, Is Guarded by Payson Brinkley of Penn, With Roy Mansel, Quaker Center, in Front of Hangy John Herrick, Crimson Center

Riggs Picks Germany To Defeat Australia

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 13 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago said yesterday he picked Germany to beat Australia in the final round to decide the United States' challenger for the Davis Cup next summer, but the Americans would trim the Germans in four singles matches, losing possibly the doubles.

Riggs, nominated himself "and Don Budge, of course," as the most potent cup defenders, undismayed by his defeat last Sunday at the hands of Bitsy Grant of Atlanta. He expects to beat Grant when they meet again in the Dixie tennis tournament at Tampa next week.

Bobby was idle yesterday in the Nautilus Hotel tournament, in which Grant is not playing, but today meets Wilmer Hines of Hollywood, Calif., in the quarterfinals.

New Edition of 'Ice Follies' Pleases Hub Carnival Crowd

For those who saw last year's "Ice Follies" it will be enough to report that the 1938 edition at Boston Garden proved even better last night. For this is indeed an entertainment, by all the tests that are applied to theater presentations—exemplifications of skill and grace on skates, a wide range of solo, duo and ensemble turns, each done in special costume against a background of appropriate music well-played, and lighted with colored spots and floods, in a setting that includues a scenic exit and entrance way and a decorative flamingo and floral design in the ice. Appreciation of an audience of 7500 was manifested in prolonged applause and many demands for encores, well interspersed with laughter at the well-placed comedy turns.

"Flamingo Ballet"

The circlings, posturings and balanced group maneuvers of the "Flamingo Ballet," featuring LaVerne Busher, provide an opening note of visual beauty, with the skaters all in fluffy pink. Ruby and Bobby Maxon follow with a whirling series of lifts done in a smooth swift style. Ann Haroldson's solo is of that large authority and ease that should inspire all onlookers to do things that look so deceptively easy and obviously are such fun. Henritsk Brocksky (looks like a distant cousin of Eddie Shipstad) set the crowd into shouts and squeals with daring stunts. Eddie and his partner, Oscar Johnson, amused so successfully with their horse number and their old-time Bowery skit that the spectators were loath to let them go.

Roy Shipstad and Bess Ehrhardt appear together and in solos that prove them worthy to be stars of the show. He lets loose a series of spins that make you hold your breath, and glides from inside edge to outside edge spread eagles as easily, apparently, as you can turn your head. His ease and length of line are enormous. Apparently he enjoys every minute of the performance, as does Miss Ehrhardt. She comes closer to a stage performer in her responsiveness to the spectators than any other skater within easy memory. She has a highly expressive temperament and makes the most of it, adding to all the rest of her complete equipment a physique that enables her to perform without a trace of strain.

"Anvil Chorus"

The ensemble work in "Anvil Chorus" and "The West Pointers," marked for the precision of the slow movements and notable for a coiling line maneuver, progressed to round after round of applause. Papez and Zwack, former European pair champion, put on a turn, costumed in golden silks, that was tops in ability and charm. The four Nelson Sisters, with a smoothness that comes of their years of work together, performed in a like satisfying vein. Harris Legg of Canada made leaps and full turn spins across groups of barrels. There was a European festival number with Irish, Russian, Norwegian, Austrian, French and Spanish numbers that caught the house with characteristic steps and tunes.

Those concerned in the presentation deserve to come out at the end and take their bows for putting together a first-rate entertainment. It is to be repeated tonight, Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon. E. C. S.

Amateur Hockey 'Clean Up' Asked

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Unless "abuses" of amateur hockey are remedied, this country is unlikely to be represented in 1940 Olympic hockey competition, Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the United States Olympic Committee, said yesterday. Rubien also is chairman of the National A. A. U. hockey committee.

Replying to a request from the Connecticut association of the A. A. U. for clarification of the official stand on the amateur hockey situation in the East, Rubien referred specifically to "professionals masquerading as amateurs" and declared that many teams, although represented as amateur outfits, have not even attempted to gain amateur status.

The American Olympic Association recently declined to name a hockey committee for the 1940 games in Tokyo until abuses in the sport had been eliminated. Requests for a "clean up" of the situation have been made by Rubien and Avery Brundage, president of A. O. C., to Williams Owens of Stanford, president of the National Collegiate A. A., and Samuel E. Hoyt, president of the National A. A. U.

Vermont Skiers In Seven Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 13—The ski team of the University of Vermont has seven competitions scheduled between now and early March.

The schedule, as released by R. B. Linsley of Gardiner, Maine, includes the triangular meet at Middlebury or Norwich Carnival, Jan. 28-29; University of New Hampshire Carnival, Feb. 4-5; Vermont State Downhill championships at Stowe, Feb. 13; Intercollegiate Ski Union Meet at Middlebury, Feb. 18-19; National Downhill championships at Stowe and Vermont Invitation Meet at Burlington and Underhill, Feb. 26 and March 4-5, with dates subject to change.

Coach Sepp Ruschpp has an inexperienced but promising team of contenders, whose strength lies in the downhill and slalom combination of Flagg, Patch and Bailey, all sophomores, and Gale, a junior transfer from Norwich. Bailey placed well in the recent carnival at Smugglers Notch.

Eight Champion Women Golfers Are Entered

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 13 (AP)—Eight champion women golfers were entered in the second annual renewal of the Augusta women's titlist golf tournament getting under way here today.

Miss Patty Berg, red-haired Minneapolis girl who won the 72-hole tournament last year, headed the list. Pairings for the medal play over the 6000-yard Augusta Country Club course follow:

Mrs. Jane Cothran Jameson of Greenville, S. C., and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I.; Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., and Marian McDougall of Portland, Ore.; Patty Berg and Helen Waring of Pinehurst, N. C.; Isabel Ogilvie of Augusta and Cleveland, Ohio, and Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C.

International-American Hockey

Eastern Section

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	11	5	7	66	56	27
Philadelphia	13	1	10	67	55	26
Springfield	5	4	13	47	80	14
New Haven	5	4	15	37	87	14

Western Section

Pittsburgh	11	5	6	80	49	27
Cleveland	10	6	7	47	48	26
Syracuse	11	3	7	72	60	25

Result Jan. 12
Syracuse 4, New Haven 2.

Toronto Adds Golf to Program

TORONTO, Jan. 13 (AP)—The University of Toronto last night announced a course in golf instruction had been added to its athletic program.

Golf Looks Ahead To Better Season Insists Corcoran

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (AP)—The nation's professional golfer, notably the tournament player, looks at a bright year ahead and a successful one behind.

With many of the big-time pros heading toward Bing Crosby's $3000 tournament at Del Mar, Calif., this weekend, two men who have profound knowledge of golf and the vagaries of its fortunes, took time out today to give figures and facts concerning the 1938 outlook.

Fred Corcoran, tournament manager of the Professional Golfers Association, cited the fact that the pros will shoot for an estimated total of $200,000 in prize money this year, and that three new major tournaments have been added to the schedule.

"P. G. A. approved tournaments grossed $175,000 last year, which was $20,000 over the year before and $30,000 over 1935, so we believe we are in for an even better year," Corcoran said.

From far away Augusta, Ga., came a few words from big Ed Dudley, head of the P. G. A. tournament committee, who added: "Golf should have one of its very best years. Who said that popularity of tournaments was on the wane?"

Success of the Los Angeles open, just closed, provided a proof in point and advance interest in the Del Mar, Pasadena, San Francisco and other California winter meets seems to bear out Dudley's contention.

Corcoran gave a simple explanation for the financial success of the Los Angeles open, which was cancelled and then rescheduled when a sponsor, the Los Angeles Times, came to the rescue. Backers shied away from the proposition because the 1937 tournament was a financial flop.

"The reason it was a failure was merely because southern California's famed weather went into reverse during the tournament and kept the crowds away. It was good this year and the crowds broke records," Corcoran said.

He listed the three new tournaments as the $5000 New Orleans open Feb. 18-20, the $5000 Greensboro, N. C., open March 26-28 and the $5000 Kansas City open June 3-5.

Melita Brunner For Miss Vinson

Reports from New York by the Associated Press announcing that Maribel Vinson of Winchester has parted from the "Gay Blades" ice production, confirms the exclusive story in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 6.

Melita Brunner of Austria will replace Miss Vinson and the show will be renamed "Icicles," according to the dispatch.

Amusements

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 0580
Pat O'Brien—George Brent
SUBMARINE D-1
Cesar Romero—Phyllis Brooks
DANGEROUSLY YOURS
Children's Movie—Sat., 10 a. m.
Gene Autry—GET ALONG LITTLE DOGIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

3RD MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Francesca BRUNING
44th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Rys. 6-5440
Mat. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Best Seats $2
Seats selling 6 weeks in advance.

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in "THE FUNNIEST SHOW OF THE YEAR."—LIFE
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St.
Evs.: Balc., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30. Orch., $3.90 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

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"Hawaiian Holiday"
2:30 and 7:45

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Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

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Accommodations for parties.
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The Home Forum

Our Friend Nicolo

OUR friend Nicolo says that, when one has a big family, one needs to have a big heart. "Great beeg heart," he says. "I have a beeg fam, beeg heart." He thumps himself on the chest; then he smiles to let us know that, though he may sound boastful, he is only joking.

Nicolo has been in the habit of coming along our street about four times a year. Whenever we hear his little bell clanking down below the bend in the road, we begin gathering up our kitchen knives and scissors and hurry out to intercept him, for he never comes to the door. Knives and scissors he deals with expertly, usually in amiable silence. Perhaps his task of making a good edge requires concentration. He has a fine sense of his own dignity and ours; and, though he occasionally finds it fitting to be conversational, he never is the one to make overtures.

"How BIG IS your big family?" we ask, to tempt him. He has to stop his machine in order to hear and to give proper attention to talk. "How beeg, ma'am? Oh, ten! Ten," he mused, and I knew he was thinking of their livelihood. He jerked himself back from his preoccupation. "Ten. My wife an' me," he counted them on his fingers. "My son an' hees wife, t'ree boy an' two girl. Nice leetla girl, nice boy, two ina high school. Dat mak' nine, an' da ten, he eesa son of my fran' where I leeve in Eetaly. Beeg fam, beeg house. Beeg table, all ten sit here, sit dere, all-aroun'." He framed the table with his arms, made us see each individual in the assembled family. "Beeg plate, too. Plate, no? Platter, I mean."

"And what do you have in the big platter?" It was so personal a question that I instantly regretted it, but he took it in good part.

"Oh, bread. . . . Meat, leetla meat, not too mooch. American cake, pie, oh, no! Mooch bread. My wife mak' bread t'ree time a week. Good bread." He smacked delicately in tribute to his wife's cooking. "Vegetable, nice leetla onion, salade—" he paused to think, as much nonplussed as any man in describing menus.

"And spaghetti," I prompted.

"Oh, ho, spaghetti! You like spaghetti?"

"Well, some," we conceded.

"I TELL YOU Eetalian way to cook spaghetti, you like vera mooch." Nicolo's English is limited, but he told me clearly with eyes, hands, brows, and flexible lips. I comprehended most of what he meant, enough to know that spaghetti, if moistened at the ends in boiling salted water, can be coiled without breaking in the kettle, that it should be drained after cooking but not drenched with cold water, and that the platter on which it is served is first coated with olive oil. The spaghetti is then wreathed upon it, and over it is poured a wonderful sauce that contains almost anything that may be in the house—cheese, bacon, chopped ham, peppers, always tomatoes and tomato paste, onion and a "leetla, leetla garleec, like so," and Nicolo sketched a minim of a shred in the air. His dish was complete. Or was it? He dipped the point of the knife he had just sharpened into the imaginary concoction, lifted it to his lips, tasted, shook his head, shredded into the kettle a shadow of a paring more of garlic, passed the pepper-pot over it, stirred, tasted again and smiled. "Good!"

Skillful pantomimist that he was, he made the dish visible and fragrant.

NICOLO SMILED INDULGENTLY at our lack of enthusiasm, picked up a pair of scissors with one broken point and busied himself. He worked the treadle with one foot, bent his spare short body over the wheel, kept his keen but patient and kindly eyes on the end of the blade. After a decent interval, I tried him with another question.

"How long have you been in America?"

"Fifteen year."

"And did you do this kind of work before you came here?"

"Oh, no, I was farmer. I had a nice farm." He straightened himself to tell of it. "About twenty-five acre. All kinda vegetable an' grape." A far-away look came into the patient eyes. "A *nice* leetla farm," he repeated.

"What made you leave it?"

"My son. My son, he came firs'. He got heem a good job, earn da mon' in a fac-to-ree, that mak' deese," and he pointed to the knives. "He earn so mooch, he send letter an' say come, an' hees mother an' me, we sell da farm an' we come."

It took some time to reveal that Nicolo's son lost his good job in the knife factory, and that Nicolo then got a "leetla machine" and went to work. Between his sparse words, much could be read of desire not to be a hindrance to his son and to those grandchildren, the pride of his heart, much trudging of long miles with the little machine, and something of yearning for the farm in Italy, its vineyard and its garden plots.

"Has your son found work?"

"Oh, yes, he worka same I do. He have heem a truck and he go to da market and keep dere knive sharp. I,—I like-a da-walk."

SWIFTLY THE WHEEL turned and I sat on the lawn-chair in the shade and watched his capable hands. He pushed his cap back and wiped the sweat from his forehead. "Too hot," he said. "Too mooch wet in da hot here," then he bent again to his grinding.

Presently the work was finished. Two knives and the once blunted scissors were sharp and shining. Nicolo evoked a narrow strip of tissue paper from somewhere, held it up and slashed it swiftly with each knife, then snipped it with the scissors. Good! he smiled, the work was right.

"How much do I owe you?" I asked.

His face became very grave. "Feefty cent for da knife. An' feefty cent for othra wan. An' feefty cent for da scissor, an' five for da point. Feefty, an' feefty, an' feefty, an' five, call it one dollar feefty cent." All the time his face had been growing more and more sober.

I looked my surprise. Were Nicolo's prices suddenly soaring? But no, he was holding his sides with laughter.

"Aha! I mak' a scare to you," he shouted. "I mak' a scare. It ees *feefteen* for each wan, an' five cent for da new point, like I always tole you."

He pulled off his cap when I handed him his pay. "Now you 'member what I tole you about-a spaghetti. You cook eet Eetalian way. T'ank you. Good-*bye*."

I HOPE NICOLO is coming again. He is a little overdue. I should be sorry to lose him, along with the umbrella-man, and the hurdy-gurdy man—and the German band that disappeared thirty years ago. To be sure, we have instead the distributors of unnumbered advertising sheets and those young persons who leave samples of cereals and soaps and valuable coupons, but such birds of passage change from day to day and leave no impression of their identity. No one of them, even if he wished to, would have an opportunity to take the place of our friend Nicolo.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Embers

I LIKE the little sound that embers make,
As from the burning logs they softly break,
And into chiffon ashes heaped below
They nestle with a warm, dream-brooding glow.

Some say it is an echo, that quiet sound,
Of falling leaves that flutter to the ground—
As in the woods when autumn has begun,
We hear them gently dropping one by one.

EDNA STIMSON.

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Land With a Lived-In Feeling

WE FIRST saw Parana as a cluster of yellow lights on a hilltop far away eastward. This was the first rise in the ground we had seen and we could have greeted it with a shout. . . .

At first we would have sworn that the lights of Parana were those of a country fair, and it was not until we were within a mile that the frill of lights, that had seemed to revolve on the central roundabout, revealed themselves as the outline of a cinema.

We could not see much but what we could see we liked. Tramcars crawled like illuminated beetles over the hilly streets, and the city seemed a succession of terraces and gardens hung with lamps. . . .

The next morning high cliffs and low hills replaced the drab flatness to which we had become resigned. Giant tacuara ferns rose to a height of thirty feet curving from the banks, their stems as thick as a man's arms and growing so close together that the green wall they made was as dense as bricks. . . .

But this wall of brobdingnagian ferns was not endless. There were tall curving cliffs of dull reddish earth holding crude adobe hovels in their folds, and the land, when we could see it, was richer and rolled away to a horizon faintly blue with low hills. This world had an end. There was rest for our eyes whichever way we chose to look.

Most of all, this land had a lived-in feeling. There were great areas that might have been the moon or another planet, in which we felt there was a deadness, a desertion, an expectation of nothing; and then there were places, equally wild—even more wild, for wildness had nothing to do with it—that had this lived-in quality.

To us the river beyond Parana seemed beautiful. There were trees rich with yellow blossom; trees with sturdy trunks, as distinct from the impenetrable huddles of vegetation as tall as trees. Brown and white birds with wing spans of four feet sailed from bank to bank and let out occasional harsh croaks. . . .

Small tongues of sand pushed out into the stream and were often carpeted with yellow butterflies as thick as primroses at the foot of a tree. From—"Land of To-Morrow," by R. W. THOMPSON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence

AN EARLY LANDSCAPE: *Detail From a Painting by Sandro Botticelli*

THE painting of landscape, as a theme in itself, seems to have been a late development with artists. The earlier masters devoted themselves almost wholly to figure subjects; and it was into the backgrounds of these figure-pieces that little glimpses of hills and woods, glades and gardens, winding rivers and distant towns, began first to be introduced as setting or subsidiary detail.

Later masters devoted themselves exclusively to landscape, making the mountains and rivers, the sea and dry land, the changes of season and the variations of day and night, their theme. But few of these, despite the nobility and truth of their work and the high quality of their technique, have surpassed the beauty of those tranquil scenes of blue hills, of golden light and immense aerial vistas, which form the backgrounds of some of the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century painters' works.

This lovely scene is an example of such early landscape painting. The clear sky softens towards the horizon, its limpid depths giving a sense of immensity as it sweeps up from the low distant hill, whose flowing line is cut by far, faint towers and spires. The color scheme is quiet and austere, a pattern of soft greens and greys, of ivory and gentle blue, wholly attuned to the delicate firmness and strength of the composition, so harmonious in its outlines and its atmospheric calm.

This little landscape lies in the background of a great picture, and many persons absorbed in looking at the dominant figures of the foreground may have hardly observed it; or, detached from its setting, could identify it now or name its painter. Yet it is by the illustrious master, Sandro Botticelli, and fills the background of his painting of the Annunciation which hangs in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

Dolomite Days

WE LEFT for our vacation in the Italian Dolomites that February, 1933. A fortnight in the sun and snow to ski! There is no sport like it in the world. What more pleasant sound than the faint clink of skis and the smell of ski wax as you prepare for the day's tour? You climb hour after hour over fields of snow (no funiculars for us) to heights inaccessible to all but skiers, past the tree line where young firs stand prisoners under their white load, and as you pass you whang them with your sticks, scattering a shower of glistening flakes, setting them free as magicians release enchanted princesses; on and on till you reach an isolated hut for lunch. As I slipped off my skis . . . I would go over to the stove and poke around among the pots and pans.

"You don't mind if I use your things," I would call out to the owner of the hut. I love to cook, and soon from odds and ends and contributions from everyone's lunch bag I would concoct a savoury soup or ragout. When it was ready the famished sportsmen would climb down from their perches on top of the huge porcelain stove. You can get a wonderful culinary reputation in a ski hut!

Afterwards we sprawled around in the sun or huddled next the stove, discussed runs, sang ski songs, listened to ski anecdotes, talked nonsense, and about three o'clock strapped on the skis again.

Then nothing finer than the long run down, with the *z-z-zish-sh* of powdered snow under your feet, or the icy surface of frozen tracks to "christy" over . . . and the delicious feeling of utter physical relaxation at the end of such a day.—From "Journalist's Wife," by LILIAN T. MOWRER. (New York: Morrow.)

Some Birds Are Artists

WE JUDGE an architect by the buildings he rears; and so we must judge the consciousness of beauty and art on the part of the birds by the manner in which they build their nests, decorate their homes, and sometimes themselves.

This is especially true of the gardener-bird, the baya of India, the bower-bird, the collarbird, and a number of other artists whose highly developed esthetic qualities are demonstrated in their efforts to produce art, and to decorate their homes in accordance with the best principles of form and colour. The motmot even goes so far as to disfigure its feathers in the attempt to improve the shape of its tail, while the gardener-bird and the hammerhead have little places near their homes that might be termed their art shops. Here they store gaily-coloured shells, gaudy pebbles, dried flowers, rich feathers, and various small bits of broken wood and pieces of red clay.

Among the cleverest of the artists is the dlock, of the weaver family. His home is in Africa, and he is an expert in the weaving of colour into the patterns of his nest. The finished house is a thing of great charm: soft and tinted mosses are twined together with almost cameo precision; red, brown, and dark green grasses are fashioned into the side of the nest like attached draperies. . . .

The Baltimore oriole is famous as a decorative artist. The materials he uses are collected from fields, gardens, and even yards: he is by no means shy about approaching a window where he sees yarn and bits of gaily-coloured thread. The brighter the colours, the better for his work.

Once having selected a place for his home, he sets to work to collect the material. And when the task is completed, everything—from Mr. and Mrs. Oriole to the swinging, aerial nest—harmonises perfectly. . . .

No class of artists excels the hummingbirds. Their nests are wonders of beauty, delicacy, and architecture. A friend of mine, Miss Warner, has one of these treasures which she values very highly. It is a nest of the ruby-throated humming-bird, and is snugly built upon a tiny grey apple bough. The material used is the most delicate plant down and dried flower petals held together with silvery spider's web. The outside is exquisitely decorated with greyish-white lichens, while the inside is like a silver-lined baby's thimble. It resembles nothing so much as a small thimble-like knot on an apple bough. What an art palace for the little birds!—From "The Human Side of Birds," by ROYAL DIXON. (New York: Stokes.)

Confidence in God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONFIDENCE is a mental attitude which is greatly needed, not only by the individual, but also in the business world. Indeed, in recent years it has been widely noted that when confidence is lacking, business activity is retarded, and efforts are made to restore this mental state, in the hope that thereby general conditions may be improved. With the individual, lack of confidence in friends or in one's own ability is likewise a deterrent to happiness or achievement. Sometimes, however, it is not so much lack of this quality as misplaced confidence which leads one into grievous experience. How, then, may men rightly gain and maintain a steadfast reliance on that which will not fail?

The human family has ever felt this need of trust in something higher than its own powers; and wisdom's answer to this desire was long ago given in Proverbs (3:26): "The Lord shall be thy confidence, and shall keep thy foot from being taken." Confidence in the Lord may seem to unillumined thought an insufficient trust for the practical business world, or for general human needs. But when false trusts fail to fulfill their alluring promise, in their trouble men cry unto the Lord and find the only power that can save them "out of their distresses" (Psalms 107:13).

This spiritual recourse has blessed the human heart throughout the ages. The prophet Isaiah found it true and voiced God's promise (30:15), "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." The difficulty is that while many truly desire to place their confidence in the divine power, and many at times realize the assurance that helps them in daily affairs, at other times they feel that they have not sufficient faith in God to surmount the sorrows of human experience. This is because they have been mistaught to believe these evils are real and even, in some instances, sent of God or permitted by inscrutable wisdom. But now Christian Science has come to teach men the truth about God and man; and through its influence these false beliefs about existence are being corrected, and many are thus finding their experiences becoming more harmonious.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" we read (p. 368), "The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal." And in the next paragraph Mrs. Eddy assures us that "when we come to have more faith in the truth of being than we have in error, more faith in Spirit than in matter, more faith in living than in dying, more faith in God than in man, then no material suppositions can prevent us from healing the sick and destroying error." In these words each one may find a clear and definite rule to guide his thinking and conduct. There must be more faith in good than in evil. This faith must be assiduously cultivated and applied. As human experience continuously presents problems that need to be rightly solved, trust in good as alone real must be tirelessly affirmed and applied.

How faithfully Mrs. Eddy practiced what she taught is seen in her statement concerning herself (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 133): "Three times a day, I retire to seek the divine blessing on the sick and sorrowing, with my face toward the Jerusalem of Love and Truth, in silent prayer to the Father which 'seeth in secret,' and with childlike confidence that He will reward 'openly.' In the midst of depressing care and labor I turn constantly to divine Love for guidance, and find rest."

There is great hope for all who will seek after that which is real and good, and entirely separate from the beliefs of material sense. In so doing they will learn how to rectify the errors of sense and overcome the sufferings, the fear, failures, and discords, resulting from false mortal beliefs. They need to know that Christian Science is demonstrable, as it is understood, and that one must study the statements of Truth, given in the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, and pray for the right understanding of them. Continuous contemplation of these revealed truths of being leavens human thought, changes its standpoint from matter to Mind, brightens the outlook, and brings into experience increasing evidences of the facts of harmonious and real being.

The individual who dwells on these truths is wakened to his own responsibility as a world citizen, knowing that his own spiritual thinking will accomplish its measure of overcoming the evil beliefs which darken the world. Mrs. Eddy says (Pulpit and Press, p. 3): "Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion. Such a heavenly assurance ends all warfare, and bids tumult cease, for the good fight we have waged is over, and divine Love gives us the true sense of victory." This is the way in which each one can help to establish on earth the one true government, based on changeless divine Principle.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian)

Confidenza in Dio

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA CONFIDENZA è un'attitudine mentale di cui vi è gran bisogno, non soltanto da parte dell'individuo, ma altresì nel mondo degli affari. Invero, negli ultimi anni si è generalmente notato che quando manca la confidenza, l'attività degli affari viene ritardata, e si fanno sforzi per ripristinare questo stato mentale, nella speranza che così le condizioni generali vengano migliorate. Coll'individuo, la mancanza di confidenza negli amici o nella propria abilità è parimenti un ostacolo alla felicità od al successo. A volte, tuttavia, non è tanto la mancanza di questa qualità quanto la confidenza mal collocata che ci conduce ad esperienze dolorose. Dunque, come possono gli uomini ottenere e mantenere rettamente una fiducia ferma in ciò che non verrà meno?

La famiglia umana ha sempre sentito questo bisogno di fiducia in qualche cosa di più alto della propria potenza; e la risposta della sapienza a questo desiderio fu data molto tempo fa nei Proverbi (3:26): "L'Eterno sarà la tua sicurezza, e preserverà il tuo piede da ogn'insidia". Confidenza nel Signore può sembrare al pensiero non illuminato una fiducia insufficiente per il mondo pratico degli affari, o per i bisogni umani generali. Ma quando le false fiducie mancano di adempire la loro promessa lusinghevole, nello loro difficoltà gli uomini gridano al Signore e trovano l'unico potere che può salvarli "dalle loro angosce" (Salmo 107:13).

Questo ricorso spirituale ha benedetto il cuore umano attraverso i secoli. Il profeta Isaia lo trovò vero e proclamò la promessa di Dio (30:15): "Nella calma e nella fiducia sarà la vostra forza". La difficoltà è che mentre molti veramente desiderano di riporre la loro confidenza nella potenza divina, e molti a volte realizzano la sicurezza che li aiuta negli affari quotidiani, altre volte sentono di non avere sufficiente fede in Dio per sormontare i cordogli dell'umana esistenza. Questo è perchè sono stati erroneamente indotti a credere che questi mali sono reali e persino, in alcuni casi, mandati da Dio o permessi dalla sapienza inscrutabile. Ma ora la Scienza Cristiana è venuta ad insegnare agli uomini la verità su Dio e l'uomo; e per mezzo della sua influenza queste false credenze sull'esistenza sono in procinto di essere corrette, e molti trovano così che le loro esperienze divengono più armoniose.

In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* leggiamo (pag. 368): "La confidenza ispirata dalla Scienza consiste nel fatto che la Verità è reale e l'errore è irreale". E nella sezione seguente Mrs. Eddy ci assicura che "quando veniamo ad avere più fede nella verità dell'essere che non abbiamo nell'errore, più fede nello Spirito che nella materia, più fede nel vivere che nel morire, più fede in Dio che nell'uomo, allora nessuna supposizione materiale ci può impedire di guarire i malati e di distruggere l'errore". In queste parole ognuno può trovare una regola chiara e definita per guidare il suo pensiero e la sua condotta. Vi deve essere più fede nel bene che non nel male. Questa fede deve essere coltivata ed applicata assiduamente. In quanto che l'esperienza umana presenta continuamente problemi che devono essere risolti correttamente, la fiducia nel bene come unicamente reale deve essere instancabilmente affermata ed applicata.

Con quanta fedeltà Mrs. Eddy praticava ciò che essa insegnava si vede nella sua dichiarazione riguardo a sè stessa (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pag. 133): "Tre volte al giorno mi ritiro per cercare la benedizione divina sui malati e gli afflitti, col mio viso verso la Gerusalemme dell'Amore e della Verità, in preghiera silenziosa al Padre che 'vede in segreto', e con fiducia infantile che Egli ricompenserà 'apertamente'. In mezzo ad inquietudine e lavoro deprimente, io mi volgo costantemente al divino Amore per direzione, e trovo riposo".

Vi è grande speranza per tutti quelli che cercheranno quello che è reale e buono, e del tutto separato dalle credenze del senso materiale. Così facendo essi impareranno a correggere gli errori del senso ed a vincere le sofferenze, la paura, gli insuccessi e le discordie che risultano dalla false credenze mortali. È necessario che sappiano che la Scienza Cristiana è dimostrabile in misura che viene compresa, e che occorre studiare le dichiarazioni della Verità presentate nella Bibbia e negli scritti di Mrs. Eddy, e di pregare per una corretta comprensione di esse. La contemplazione continua di queste verità dell'essere rivelate lievita il pensiero umano, cambia il suo punto di vista dalla materia alla Mente, rischiara la prospettiva, e porta nell'esperienza evidenze crescenti dei fatti dell'armonioso e vero essere.

L'individuo che prende posizione su queste verità viene risvegliato alla propria responsabilità come cittadino del mondo, sapendo che il di lui pensiero spirituale compirà la propria misura del superamento delle male credenze che oscurano il mondo. Mrs. Eddy dice (*Pulpit and Press*, pag. 3): "La nostra sicurezza sta nella nostra confidenza che in verità siamo dimoranti nella Verità e nell'Amore, la casa eterna dell'uomo. Una tale sicurezza celeste mette fine a tutta la guerra ed ordina al tumulto di cessare, poichè la buona battaglia che abbiamo combattuto è finita ed il divino Amore ci dà il vero senso della vittoria". Questo è il modo nel quale ognuno può aiutare a stabilire in terra il solo vero governo, basato sull'immutabile divino Principio.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

January Rain

A LOWERING curtain draws across the dim
Half light of morning. Mist, in circling spray,
Obscures the near horizon. Poplar trees
Stir briefly; moisture gathered on their leaves
Drips groundward. Field and meadowland are fused
Against the canvas of the breaking day;
An opalescent day of drizzling rain
With clouds descended to the earth; the sky
A blur of gray beyond the wooded slope
Of pastured hill. The boundary hedge bends low
Beneath the rising wind. The yearling calves
Crowd through the winter wheat to lean against
The barnyard bars, remembering sheltered stalls,
And hay-filled mangers, when the weather falls.

B. B. COOPER

New Moon

THE night,
An archer bold,
Sets his shafts adrift from the bow
Of the moon, and pierces our
enchanted hearts
With stars.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1938

Bickford Demands Power of Summons

Boston Today

Bickford Refuses To Divulge Names

Continued refusal of Leland C. Bickford, editor-in-chief of the Yankee Network News Service, to divulge the names of legislators whom he charges have accepted payment for their votes unless the legislative committee granted him the power of summons, brought the hearing before the joint rules committee to an abrupt adjournment at noon.

The witness was rebuked by President of the Senate Samuel H. Wragg, who presided at the brief but fiery session, and also by Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, who at one point addressed the witness, "If you are honest and above-board you will give us the facts."

Mr. Bickford refused to be disloged

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

By a Staff Photographer

Leland C. Bickford

Who Appears Before the Joint Committee on Rules

Charges Made Against Revere

City officials of Revere, Mass., were made the objects of fresh charges today when District Attorney William J. Foley of Suffolk County declared the Mayor and City Council had been "delinquent" in vetoing an item of the school budget.

Mr. Foley officially notified Mayor James M. O'Brien and the City Council of his charge a day after Attorney General Paul A. Dever had asserted in a report to the Massachusetts Legislature that he had evidence of "glaring malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance" on the part of the Revere Mayor's office.

The action which brought the District Attorney's criticism was the elimination of pay rises granted Revere school teachers by the city's school committee as a means of restoring pay cuts.

The teachers and school committee jointly protested to Mr. Foley through their attorney, Herbert Parker, former Attorney General. They based their appeal on an old law, whereby the district attorney of a county must investigate any sum eliminated from a school budget, if so requested by the school committee.

The notice sent today to the Mayor and Council is a warning to approve the requested pay increases, amounting to $15,000, or be subject to civil indictment. In case judgment were entered under such an indictment, the city would be liable for twice the highest appropriation ever made before by the City Council.

This sum would have to be paid to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Penalized Milk Concern Appeals

Federal Judge George C. Sweeney today allowed the Green Valley Creamery, Inc., of Somerville, to appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals from paying a $1000 fine imposed in the Federal District Court when the company was found in contempt for failing to comply with the federal milk marketing order for the Greater Boston district.

Judge Sweeney agreed that in the filing of a $1200 bond the fine will be superseded until the time the Circuit Court makes a ruling. If the higher court upholds the District Court the bond will become forfeit in payment of the fine.

David Greer, representing the milk company, said the appeal would be made early next week.

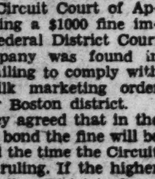
James Roosevelt Strikes at Hurley

With a parting shot at Gov. Charles F. Hurley for falling out of step with the national administration on several major measures, James Roosevelt, eldest son and secretary to the President, ended his week's "vacation" at his Framingham estate and departed on the Federal Express for the Capitol last night.

His departure came at the close of a week productive of reports that he had failed to persuade Atty. Gen. Paul A. Dever to become a New Deal candidate against the Governor in the personal visit to restore party

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Clearing this afternoon, generally fair and slightly colder tonight, with the lowest temperature in the middle or lower 20's. Friday fair and moderately cold, possibly followed by snow during Friday night or Saturday; moderate to fresh northerly to northwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair and colder in the southwest and probably snow and colder in north portion tonight; Friday fair and continued cold.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday except possibly snow flurries in north portion tonight; colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight; Friday fair followed by snow Friday night or Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north and northwest winds diminishing tonight and becoming southeast near Sandy Hook Friday, and generally fair weather tonight and Friday except snow near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	24	Minneapolis	18	8
Bermuda	68	62	New Orleans	42	30
Chicago	14	14	New York	28	26
Denver	38	18	Norfolk	36	38
Helena	34	28	Philadelphia	34	32
Kansas City	30	28	St. Louis	28	26
Los Angeles	62	58	San Francisco	48	44
Miami	62	62	Washington	36	34

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. Jan. 13.
B—Minimum Jan. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:03 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Friday, 9:01 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:03 p. m.

City Jobless Fight to Clear 10-Inch Snow

2500 Applicants Gather at Tobin's Office in Quest of Work

5000 Shoveling

While a crew of men shoveled last night's 10-inch snowfall off the roof of Boston's City Hall, 2500 men milled around entrances to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's office downstairs as the storm made it possible for him to dispense jobs on a large scale for the first time in his administration.

Referring to the snow clearance aloft, Leo F. Power, superintendent of buildings, stated this morning, "We are taking every possible precaution to prevent collapse of City Hall."

In his office below, the Mayor referred the 2500 job seekers to the Municipal Employment Bureau which had been instructed to hire 300. A near-riot developed outside that office on Court Street and 20 policemen were needed to restore order. Similar scenes took place at the city yards at Brighton and Charlestown.

Councilmen Get Buttons

Each councilman was given 50 buttons to distribute to would-be snow workers in his district and crowds gathered outside some councilmanic residences, including that of Peter A. Murray on St. John Street in Jamaica Plain—who telephoned for police protection against a crowd of men storming his house.

The Mayor labored all morning to set the wheels of snow removal turning as efficiently as possible. With William T. Morrissey, division engineer, in general charge of the work, about 4500 men were placed on Boston streets today, including 1400 regular city workers and 1000 welfare men, in addition to those given jobs by the Municipal Employment Bureau and Councilmen. The Mayor apointed 100 checkers and inspectors.

Snow removal contractors did not start to operate until noon, but when their men and equipment had been added to the force already at work there were about 270 plows, 500 trucks and wagons, 26 snow-loading machines and 5000 men working.

First Major Storm

It is the first storm which has brought the $1,000,000 worth of new equipment purchased in 1936, into play.

Cars left parked on the streets during the storm did much to obstruct the work of plowing—which in some places, such as the Fenway—had not been undertaken at all in time for the morning peak traffic. Suburban roads were in excellent condition.

The 10-inch snowfall last night—to which light snow today added very little more—set a record for this season. With the only other real snowfall this winer—on New Year's week end, when eight inches fell—this storm has provided twice as much snow already as the fall in the entire winter a year ago. The record snowfall was established in 1873-74 when 96.4 inches fell—more than 28 of them in April.

Moving Northward

Last night's storm centered around the Boston area, coming in from Nantucket and moving northward into the upper St. Lawrence district. Although up to 15 inches of snow were cleared by the Massachusetts public works department, according to Commissioner William F. Calla-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

British Author Speaks on Peace

Aldous Huxley, eminent British author, advocated a movement for world peace which would absorb the loyalty and activity of man in the same degree as does the present militarist outlook, when he spoke at Wellesley College last night. The topic of his talk was "Roads to Peace."

He pointed out that it was a terrible paradox today that democracies in order to defend themselves against fascism must virtually become fascist through the defense methods they must adopt.

Mr. Huxley said the League of Nations began badly through being used by the victorious nations to preserve their advantages.

He declared that the only encouraging factor in the present chaotic situation was that individuals and small groups are able, as they always have been, to accomplish remarkable things. He saw the main hope of civilization in those groups of people who recognized the futility of wars and peace by victory, and were determined to work on the Christian truth that the soft answer turns away wrath.

harmony in Massachusetts. Before reporters had an opportunity to ask him questions, the President's son passed out carefully typewritten copies of a statement.

There was significance in the concluding paragraph. This read: "It is my sincere belief that those who need secure and good jobs, those who want profits in their business, those who want security in their homes and those who want to see Massachusetts continue to forge ahead, expect a state administration in active sympathy with the aims and purposes of the national administration."

Nowhere in the statement did Governor Hurley's name appear. It was obvious, however, at whom the Roosevelt shaft was aimed. Meanwhile, Governor Hurley, in a speech at the Attleboro Chamber of Commerce annual dinner, was renewing his attack on New Deal measures, including capital gains tax, power control, and the reciprocal treaty with Czechoslovakia.

"There may be a lot of scheming going on for all I know," he said, "but I hope that some of the boys who are trying to give it to me can also take it. I can give as well as take and I'm in no hurry to leave the Governor's office."

Sales Tax: Backers and Foes Line Up

Tobin Fiscal Advisers Expected to Swing Behind Measure

Gas Levy Studied

As the day draws near when the Legislature must consider ways and means to create new revenue for municipalities of the Commonwealth, particularly Boston, it becomes increasingly apparent to some of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's fiscal advisers that the sales tax, rather than wider distribution of the gasoline tax, will be the method most preferred.

This trend was emphasized today by announcement the State Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures will recommend to the General Court within two weeks a 2 per cent consumers' sales tax to finance welfare aid in cities and towns of the State.

Opposition Grows

But even as the plan to ask for a sales tax was revealed, the forces of opposition were quickly marshalled. Newspaper editorials, as in the past, immediately opposed it and, according to one neutral observer today, "the opposition has already got the ball." Some quarters believe that only under the leadership of Mayor Tobin and Gov. Charles F. Hurley—neither of whom has committed himself on the delicate issue—can such a tax be driven through the Legislature.

On the question of a sales tax or diversion of the gasoline tax, a study by some of the Mayor's advisers is revealing that the public mind is confused on the gas tax issue. Estimates as to what Boston may expect from this source have been heavily over-estimated. And it is anticipated that Boston may have difficulty in deriving any considerable increase in revenue from this source.

Analysis of Revenue

In their analysis of potential gasoline tax revenue, these advisers first prepared a table showing the principal items in the 1937 State Highway Fund budget. This table follows:

1. State highway construction, $2,650,000.
2. Town and county highways, construction and repair, $2,700,000.
3. Aiding towns in repair and maintenance, $1,450,000.
4. State highway maintenance, $3,150,000.
5. Metropolitan boulevard maintenance, $1,102,000.
6. Registry of motor vehicles, $1,559,000.
7. All other appropriations, $890,000.
8. Debt service charges, $5,629,000.
9. Diverted to general fund, $6,600,000.

Total, $25,730,000.

The first three items in the table are flexible. Theoretically, substantial increases or deductions could be made in the highway fund on these appropriations. Records show, however, that these items remain rather constant. According to one reliable observer, to effect a reduction here in order to provide grants to Boston and perhaps other cities would require "tremendous pressure." The demand for new highways is always powerful, rural and township districts want new roads and contractors, paving companies and cement dealers want to build them, it is pointed out.

These first three items totaled $6,800,000 in 1937. Thus, even if a substantial reduction could be made, the allocation to Boston would not be large in proportion to the need of $12,000,000 in additional revenue as outlined by Mayor Tobin.

Little Hope of Cut

The next four items, it is pointed out, are not capable of substantial reduction because pay rolls occupy a substantial proportion of the total.

It is expected that the eighth item, debt service charges, probably will be slightly lower this year and substantially lower in 1939.

The last item, diversion to the general fund, already helps Boston for it reduces the State tax. One authority estimates that one-fourth of this amount represents a direct cash saving to Boston. While the 1938 policy in this matter is yet to be determined, no one is ready

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

The legislature should hurry in telling Mayor Tobin the proportions of the aid he can expect from the state: Editorial Page.

Badge of Sales Tax

Keystone

Tokens From Here and There

If a Retail Sales Tax Is Adopted, Massachusetts Shoppers Will Be Using Small Tokens Something Like Those Illustrated, Now Being Used in Certain Other States

Couples Warned They Can't Marry And Go On Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 13—Director of Public Welfare Gerhard Becker has issued an ultimatum that he will use the authority of his office to prevent young couples, without jobs or money, from getting married.

"Young folks who have no jobs or money," he stated, "must get rid of the notion that they can get married and live on the city. A number of cases have come to my attention recently where couples unemployed and without income have entered into marriage and then applied to the Welfare Department for aid, expecting that the city will not only provide them with food and clothing, but will also furnish apartments and pay the rent for the same.

"Whereas my department," he continued, "is compelled under the law to aid those asking for assistance, if their cases stand up under investigation, I think it is carrying things too far when young couples get married with the deliberate intention of having the city support them. In the future I will use every means within my power to prevent marriages when the circumstances of those contemplating matrimony are such that it is quite evident that they will of a necessity have to become public charges."

New Speed Limit Measure Is Filed

A 45-miles-an-hour speed limit in the daytime and 40 miles an hour at night would be established under a bill filed today by Representative Fred Beuadoin of Leominster with the clerk of the House.

Frank A. Goodwin, recently filed a similar bill which would establish as law his present speed regulation of 50 miles per hour during the day time and 45 miles an hour at night for wet weather.

Framers Call 2 P. C. Levy Bay State's Only Hope to Finance Relief

Stores to Fight

Political forces on Beacon Hill were today weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed 2 per cent sales tax to lift the load of welfare expenditures from the shoulders of real estate, following a detailed explanation of the tax picture by members of the sponsoring Special Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures last night.

The commission explained the program to a group of newspaper officials at the Parker House. The actual recommendations will not be filed with the Legislature until shortly before Gov. Charles F. Hurley delivers his 1938 budget message on or before Jan. 26. But a preview will be given the Governor in time for him to consider its effect upon his own proposals.

Members of the commission, headed by Senator Joseph R. Cotton, chairman and Republican floor leader of the Senate, said the tax would raise approximately $45,000,000, of which $15,000,000 would be retained by the state to finance its own welfare costs, and $29,000,000 would be distributed to the cities and towns for welfare costs only. It is expected administration of the tax would cost $1,000,000 annually.

Realty Tax Reduction

The tax, which would go into effect on July 1 if adopted, would result in a real estate tax reduction ranging from $12 to each $1000 of valuation in Newburyport to $3.65 in Newton. Boston's benefit would total $7.40 in the tax rate. Actually, Boston would receive more than $13,000,000 of the $45,000,000, which would solve the financial problems outlined by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Other cities in which real estate would receive major assistance through the sales tax would be Worcester, where the benefit would total $7.65 to the $1000; Lowell, $11.55; Fall River, $10.40; Haverhill, $10.90; Chelsea, $11.10.

Under the program the state would maintain control over local expenditures so that the sales tax would actually go only for reduction of the relief load and provide aid for real estate rather than provide additional money for politicians to spend.

The commission is recommending that municipalities increasing their operating expenses after the sales tax goes into effect be penalized by a 5 per cent reduction in their share of the sales tax revenue for every 1 per cent increase in operating expenses, other than welfare, over the average for the previous five years.

Held Best Source

Commission members explained that they were proposing the sales tax, which they called an "emergency relief tax," only after exhaustive study of all other possible sources of revenue. No other source or combination of sources, they declared, would yield more than a minor part of the relief necessary to aid real estate, which is now bearing at least $210,000,000 of the annual $410,000,000 cost of government in Massachusetts.

Representative Christian A. Herter, member of the commission and Republican "whip" in the House of Representatives, explained that lowering of the state income tax exemption to include all persons making $1000 or over instead of the present $2000 level would produce only $7,500,000. Increases on other forms of taxation would produce far less, he said.

Throughout the entire discussion the members insisted that the sales tax was strictly a relief tax which would be cut as the relief expenditures diminished. When the revenue exceeded the cost of relief, the tax would be reduced one-quarter of 1 per cent. Thus, the commission says, it would be possible to eliminate the sales tax eventually if relief expenditures decreased sufficiently. No provision is made for any increase of the tax.

Local Welfare Rule

Administration of welfare would remain entirely in the hands of local officials. Interference from the state would occur only where municipalities maintained inadequate administrative staffs.

No exemptions are provided under the proposed sales tax. However, no tax would be collected on

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Labor Leader Asks For Co-operation Of N. E. Business

By a Staff Photographer

William Green

President of the American Federation of Labor

Unions Here to Stay, He Says, Urging Industry to Drop Opposition

Assails C. I. O. As Dictatorial

Sees Speculative Commodity Purchases as Cause of Recession

A plea to New England business men to accept the labor union as here to stay was made today by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In a luncheon address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Green asked the employers to substitute "co-operation for opposition" in order to assure the continuance of orderly democracy.

The right wing chief of American labor voiced regret that a "small minority" of unions had given way to "excesses" and irresponsibility "during the past two years," but said this should not be made an excuse for penalizing all unions by requiring them to incorporate or by subjecting them to further government control.

Attack on C. I. O.

Departing from his prepared text, Mr. Green assailed the Committee for Industrial Organization as a dictatorial minority which the A. F. of L. has defied. He was warmly applauded for this by the manufacturers.

"There is no place in America for two or more labor organizations," he continued, waving his arms and raising his voice, "particularly when one uses an imported labor philosophy. We repudiate it! There must be only one labor movement in America and that movement must be the A. F. of L!"

The manufacturers again burst into applause.

In discussion of the present business recession and resulting unemployment, Mr. Green urged the employers to maintain wages in order to keep up buying power. He named speculative commodity purchases as the "largest single factor" in causing the slump.

The address was given before several hundred merchants and manufacturers in the Chamber of Commerce building, 80 Federal Street.

Among the Guests

Among those at the head table were Gov. Charles F. Hurley; two former governors, Channing H. Cox and Frank G. Allen; State Labor commissioner James T. Moriarty, and Robert J. Watt, who recently resigned from the Unemployment Compensation Commission to become assistant to Mr. Green at Washington.

Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced Mr. Watt and said the luncheon was a "send-off" for him.

Following the luncheon, Mr. Green held out a figurative olive branch to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, headed by David Dubinsky, in an interview with the press. The garment workers union left the A. F. of L. two years ago for the C. I. O., but recently has shown signs of dissatisfaction with the latter.

Invitation to Return

"Mr. Dubinsky's report of negotiations between the two organizations (A. F. of L. and C. I. O.) is correct," he said. "An agreement was worked out (for labor unity), but Lewis vetoed it.

"The A. F. of L. is holding the door open for the return of all C. I. O. men back into the ranks. There is no dispute on any question between Dubinsky's union and the A. F. of L."

Labor Co-operation

On the subject of employer-employee co-operation, the A. F. of L. head said:

"It must be obvious to all who note and understand the economic, industrial and social trends of modern day life that a decided change has taken place in the political and economic thinking of the great masses of the people. That fact is reflected in political developments which have taken place and in the enactment of legislation by the state and federal law making bodies. Abuses of long standing are being wiped out and a new social justice program is being followed in the administration of governmental affairs.

"It is my opinion that business large and small, varied interests of all kinds, and responsible leaders in the financial and business affairs of the nation would serve their interests well and their country best by adjusting themselves to these changes which have and are taking place. Let co-operation be substituted for opposition. Wrongs, if any, which occur can be righted for after all justice will prevail.

"The preservation of our principles of government, our social order, and of democracy calls for the fullest and most complete degree of co-operation on the part of business men, bankers, in fact, all classes of people in the furtherance of a sound and constructive legislative and economic policy."

Mr. Green also declared that "all can make a contribution toward the development of a better human relationship in industry, co-operation between employer and employee and the promotion of industrial peace, if all groups accept the new order, yielding to the inevitable and conforming to both the spirit and letter of the law of the land."

Assails Speculation

Mr. Green was sharp in his criticism of "business" for "the increas-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Trade Pact Plan Blamed for Loss By Wool Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—James G. Brown, official of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, said today the wool industry faced a $168,000,000 loss on 1937-38 lambs and wool because of the depressed market and the prospect that wool textiles would be included in a proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain.

"Everybody in the wool industry, including manufacturers and dealers as well as growers, are alarmed at the prospect of the treaty negotiations," said Mr. Brown, who is chairman of the wool committee of the association.

He said he would confer with Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to seek a loan of about $15,000,000 to "stabilize the wool market by putting a floor under the prices in prospect at this time."

Mr. Brown said he told Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace that "if the Government does not want to make the wool industry the goat in this proposed treaty, it can withhold concessions on wool textiles, such as are proposed for inclusion in the treaty, and assure domestic consumption of home-grown wool in the next two years and collect every cent of the loan we are asking plus interest."

Mr. Brown said the industry is facing "these possible losses: $12,000,000 on 6,000,000 lambs now being marketed; $46,000,000 on an estimated 23,000,000 lamb crop for 1938, and $110,000,000 on the shrinkage of 1937 carryover wool clip and an estimated 1938 clip of about 400,000,000 pounds of wool."

"Almost every state would suffer in these losses," Mr. Brown said, "because there are sheep in almost every state—even Rhode Island has some 4000 head."

He said Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska lamb feeders might lose about $4,000,000 in the current depressed market; Texas feeders about $3,000,000, and feeders in New Mexico, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Kentucky, about $5,000,000.

Mr. Brown said agriculture department records showed the average price for wool for the 22-year period 1916-37 was $1.10 per clean pound, delivered in Boston. He said the wool industry would ask the RFC to lend to wool marketing agencies "on a basis of an 83 cent per pound price."

"The wool market now is stagnant," Mr. Brown said. "If the treaty is negotiated to allow Great Britain to send wool textiles into this country at a low duty, not only the wool producers but the manufacturers also will be forced out of business."

Three Arraigned On Arson Charge

Arrest of three men, believed to be connected with an arson ring which has been operating in eastern Massachusetts during the past year, was made by excellent detective work last night, in which a state trooper impersonating a grocer in a Lynn store, was able to secure evidence which resulted in the arrest of the three men. They are Nathan Stein, Harry Shapiro and Joseph Hoffman.

On complaint of Chief Inspector George C. Mansfield of the State Fire Marshal's Office, the three men were arraigned before Judge Paul J. McDonald in the Chelsea District Court this morning.

The men were charged with arson and conspiracy to defraud an insurance company by burning a building at 124 and 126 Washington Avenue, Chelsea, on Oct. 4, 1937. The building was owned by John Giordano.

None of the defendants entered a plea, but asked for continuance to obtain counsel. The court postponed the case until Jan. 26, and held each one in $20,000 double surety and $10,000 double surety on conspiracy complaint. The men were sent to the Charles Street Jail either to await release on bail or for a hearing.

The men were brought to the court from State Police Headquarters on Commonwealth Avenue by state trooper Philip Deady, and Henry A. Donovan and Albert Caulfield of the arson squad of the Boston police, and Mr. Mansfield.

Mr. Mansfield stated that this is only the beginning in breaking such arson rings, and he hopes to make further arrests.

Connecticut Parkway Costs Given Airing by Grand Jury

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD Jan. 13—Calling of an extraordinary grand jury in Fairfield county to investigate the $6,000,000 expenditures for land on which the Merritt Parkway is being built brought into orderly channels this week the inquiry into Connecticut State Highway Department affairs which has stirred the State for a month.

Until the grand jury concludes its investigation and reports to the court whether or not it has found evidence of criminal acts in the purchase of land by the State or in the construction of highways, it appeared that other official action will be held up. Reorganization of the highway department promised by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross may take months to accomplish.

So far as the public record goes no one has brought a charge of law violation against any person in the highway case, although accusations of wastefulness and bad administration have been aimed at John A. Macdonald, Highway Commissioner, by Robert A. Hurley, Public Works Commissioner.

Startling Development

While Mr. Macdonald is preparing an answer to this criticism, almost nothing has been said in his defense. A startling development of the week was an attempt on the part of the Republican National Committeeman, Samuel F. Pryor Jr., to disown the highway commissioner as a member of his party.

Always known as a Republican, and originally appointed by a Republican Governor, Mr. Macdonald has been reappointed twice by the Democratic Governor Cross. Mr. Pryor declared the highway situation is thus "on the doorstep of Governor Cross" and nothing for which the Republican Party need take responsibility.

J. Francis Smith, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, countered with the comment that Mr. Pryor had brought politics into the investigation in a "particularly ludicrous way." It would be embarrassing for the Republican leader, Mr. Smith sug-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"The Plough and the Stars," by Sean O'Casey, featuring Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields, F. J. McCormick, Maureen Delany, May Craig and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Lehler. 8:20. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan on Broadway," featuring Warner Oland. 2:00, 5:05, 8:06. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer. 3:33, 6:39, 9:40. Tomorrow "The Lady Fights Back," with Kent Taylor and Irene Harvey. Also "Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young.

Boston—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye and George Murphy. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 7:14, 10:19. Also "The Jury's Secret," with Kent Taylor, Fay Wray and Jane Darwell. 11:51 a. m., 2:56, 6, 9:36.

Gate—
"Sally Eilers in "Lady Behave!" with Neil Hamilton. 2:30 a. m., 12, 2:26, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Non-Stop New York," with Anna Lee and John Loder. 10:30 a. m., 1:26, 3:30, 6:36, 9:56. Tomorrow: "Exiled to Shanghai," starring Wallace Ford, June Travis, Dean Jagger and Arthur Lake. Also "A Bride for Henry," starring Anne Nagel, Warren Hull and Henry Mollison.

Keith Memorial—
"Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 10:33 a. m., 1:28, 7:45, 10:19. Stage: Mischa Auer, Sheila Barrett, Gomez & Winona, and others.

Metropolitan—
"Toravich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Patricia Bowman, Sylvia Clark, Nina Allen and her Silvertones.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

University—
Pat O'Brien in "Submarine D-1," 3:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Dangerously Yours," with Cesar Romero. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Tremont—
Clark Gable in "Cain and Mabel," 2:54, 11:30 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05. Also "Rain," featuring Walter Huston and Joan Crawford. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Nothing Sacred," technicolor starring Carole Lombard and Fredric March. Also, "Paid to Dance," with Jacqueline Logan and Dee Terry.

Scollay and Modern—
"True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. Scollay: 10 a. m.; 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:30 a. m.; 12:30, 3:30, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Ann Dvorak, Tamara and Henry Armetta. Scollay: 11:20 a. m.; 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m.; 2, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Stand In," with Joan Blondell and Humphrey Bogart. Also "Thrill of a Lifetime," with Dorothy Lamour and the Yacht Club Boys.

Uptown—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "First Lady," with Kay Francis. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Stage Door," starring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. Also "Stand In," with Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell.

Exeter—
"My Dear Miss Aldrich," with Edna May Oliver and Virginia Pidgeon. 1:55, 4:50, 7:45. Also "The Awful Truth," featuring Irene Dunn and Cary Grant. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Wells Fargo," featuring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount, 9 a. m., 11:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "The Jones Family in "Borrowing Trouble." Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

South Station—
"A Man Without a Country," Mickey Mouse, "The Alpine Climber," "Star Reporter in Hollywood," latest news reels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Give Till It Hurts," Rima's Rumba Band," Donald Duck and Pluto, the Pup, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Jean Harlow in "Hell's Angels" 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 10. Also "Stage Struck," featuring Dick Powell. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Daniele Amfitheatrof, guest conductor. 8.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
"Ways and Byways in the Sunny South," presented by H. Harding Hale. 8.

Boston City Club—
Illustrated lecture, "The Conquest of Mt. Lucania," by Bradford Washburn, in club auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance talk on Jewelry at the Museum on Huntington Avenue, Boston. 11.

Boston City Club—
Motion Pictures for members and male guests in club auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2:15.

The Children's Museum—
Junior Nature Sketch Club meets at Museum at 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Bickford Refuses Names Without Summons Power

(Continued from Page 9)

from his position and even sidestepped an attempt to disclose the names by inviting the witness to list legislators who, in his opinion, have been above bribes.

"It is quite clear, Mr. Bickford," said Senator Wragg, "that you are trying to get the legislature to go on a fishing expedition at Senate expense when you have failed to present a single fact.

"Under these conditions it is best to call this hearing continued and to request you to refrain from generalities."

Senator Wragg then named 10:30 tomorrow as the hour to reconvene.

To this Mr. Bickford remarked that within three weeks he would have all the evidence necessary and added that he would not appear tomorrow unless summoned.

Representative Cahill, who had been Mr. Bickford's chief interrogator during the futile search for names of lawmakers who "could be bought for from $100 to a pound of tea," interrupted to remark that the legislative order which required the witness' presence at the hearing today continued in force tomorrow.

In a packed hearing room, the radio news commentator hurled a further charge at the committee that he could prove that $2500 was paid to a member of the Senate in 1934 by the Revere dog track, and that that member still has a seat in the Senate.

"If you will appoint a special committee, the same as the Seabury (New York) committee, I will blow the lid off the State," he declared.

Foiled in his attempt to draw names of alleged bribe takers from the witness, Representative Cahill tried another tack in his questioning. He asked Mr. Bickford if he could name the "exceptions" remaining in the House and Senate.

"There are not too many. That would be easy," replied the witness, but declined again to give names.

When he took the stand, Mr. Bickford demanded the right of summons and refused to name alleged bribe takers until given that power. He was accompanied by his counsel, Attorney Clarence A. Barnes.

Representative Cahill repeatedly declared such power could not be given to the witness unless he presented evidence of his own knowledge to back up his charges.

"Do you know of your own knowledge of any instance where the vote of any member of the present legislature was bought?" demanded Cahill.

"Yes."

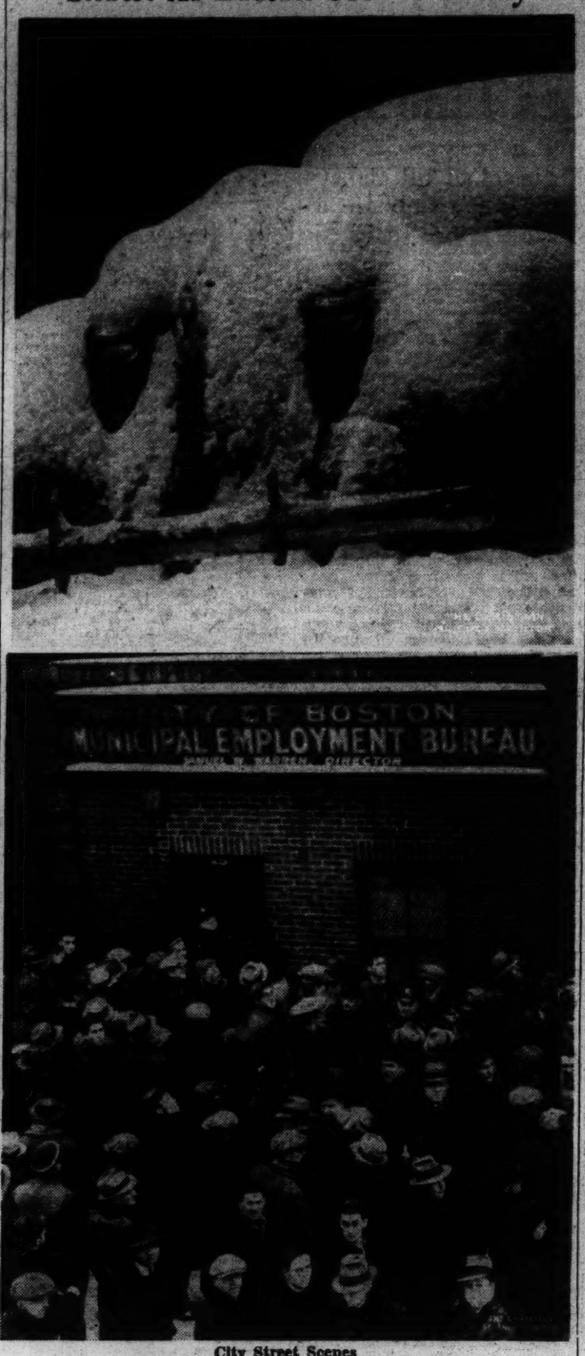
"Are you ready to name the persons?"

"Not unless I have the right to summons witnesses."

"Whom do you wish to summons?"

"I want to see the books of the State Racing Commission, the list of stockholders of the dog tracks, and a list of employees of the dog tracks. I want to summons James Fagan (operator of the Dighton dog track), Edward J. O'Hare of Brighton, Robert J. Bottomley (counsel for the Revere track), Representative Bacigalupo of Boston, former Representative Martin Hays of Brighton, and Governor Hurley and others, and certain records in the National Shawmut and the First National Banks in connection with dog tracks."

Snow: As Boston Sees It Today



City Street Scenes

Upper—Fluffy White Blanket Covers Automobile Left Out in Storm
Lower—Some of the Thousands of Men Who Stormed Doors of Boston Municipal Employment Bureau in Search of Jobs Clearing the City's Streets of Snow

Jobless Vie for Snow Work

(Continued From Page 9)

han, all state highways have been kept clear.

Other parts of New England escaped the storm. New York City recorded only two to three inches of snow.

According to G. H. Noyes, of the Boston Weather Bureau, an area of disturbance in the Dakotas should reach New England by Saturday or Sunday, very likely bringing more snow or rain. In the meantime, the official forecast was for diminishing precipitation and higher temperatures this afternoon, with fair and colder tonight and Friday. The temperature at 8 a. m. today was 24 degrees at the East Boston Airport.

Weather Balloon Silent

The observations from the upper air—at an altitude of about 40,000 feet—which are usually included in the weather report, were absent today. The balloon, which automatically transmits by radio the recordings of its instruments as it goes up, suddenly became silent after ascending about half a mile and has not been heard from since.

All ships bound for Boston last night were forced to curtail speed because of poor visibility, but the majority of them docked only slightly behind schedule.

Although the weather was comparatively calm near shore, a severe gale with mountainous seas was raging further out at sea. From a point 200 miles out of Boston, the steamer Maravi, loaded with sugar for Boston from Preston, Cuba, radioed that she was hove to, waiting to resume her voyage when conditions made it possible.

About 800 plows and 1500 men were reported at work on the State highways.

From six to 15 inches of snow were removed early this morning on different roads.

Two collisions involving buses and snowplowing trucks were reported from Auburn and Brimfield by Worcester authorities.

Connecticut Puts Road Cost Inquiry Up to Grand Jury

(Continued from Page 9)

gested, to have disowned him "at this early date" if Mr. Macdonald "is able to justify himself."

* * *

Many Seek Relief

Running beyond all estimates, applications for unemployment compensation benefits this week topped 75,000, bringing predictions that the $2,000,000 which the State Labor Department expected to disburse during the first three months of 1938 would be gone in four to six weeks.

The last week end saw 12,000 layoffs, according to labor department information, as factories continued to shorten pay rolls. To the surprise of the department, a sample group of 3000 applications, checked against records of wages earned in the past year, showed that 70 to 80 per cent of those who apply for benefits have a valid claim to them. It had been anticipated that a larger proportion of the claims would be from persons not covered by the compensation act.

On a basis of $7 a week as the average benefit payment and an estimated 57,000 persons eligible to receive them, the weekly draft on the unemployment compensation fund will be $400,000.

Shortwave Programs

For Friday, Jan. 14

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Musical comedies: Gabriel Pierne's "Sophie Arnould" and "The Magic Cup." TPA2, 19.56m-15.24mc.

London—4:15-6 p. m.—News; announcements; Welsh part songs; "At the Black Dog"; dance music. GSO, 19.76m-15.18mc; GSD, 25.53m-11.75mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc.

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m-11.72mc.

London—6:20-6:30 p. m.—"Do We Understand English?" A. Lloyd James; BBC Empire Orchestra; announcements; news; "Songs from the Light Operas." GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace —Peace Guidebook for Parents," Miss Millicent Taylor. WIXAL, 49.6m-11.79mc.

Prague—8 p. m.—Old Silesian Wedding Songs; popular concert; central European review. OLR2B, 40.75m-6.03mc; OLR3A, 49.92m-6.01mc, or OLR3A, 31.41m-9.55mc.

Boston—8 p. m.—"Across the Footlights," WIXAL, 49.6m-6.04mc.

London—9:15-11:15 p. m.—"Just Back from the Country"; talk. "The House in the Country"; sketch and music; announcements; news; BBC Men's Chorus. GSD, 25.53m-11.75mc; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

Service Is Emphasized Here

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Mary E. McGowan — Raymond Boldue

Ready to Answer Questions at the Information Desk of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company's New Home

Liberty Mutual Company Moves Into New Home

Capping a quarter-century of growth, the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, now said to be the largest of its type in the United States, moved into its new building at 175 Berkeley Street, which now becomes the headquarters of its 73 branch offices scattered from coast to coast. More than 1200 employees will carry on their work in it.

Occupying a commanding position in the Park Square district of Boston, the new building has been designed to provide an uninterrupted flow of work, assuring the utmost economy in the transaction of the company's business. The convenience for patrons, also, is said to be unsurpassed. In most cases visitors need take only a few teps inside the big building—nine stories in height and a full block in width—before contacting the proper persons for instant attention to their needs.

Construction engineers made an effort during the 12 months that the work of building was in progress to "practice the safety measures that the company preaches." In consequence of this careful vigilance no major injury to any worker was reported.

The building contains comfortable rest rooms and a lunch room in which employees may prepare their own meals. For their greater comfort, too, rooms are provided with a good supply of fresh, washed air and are sound-proofed. Every effort was made to provide workers with natural light wherever possible.

29 More Deputies Listed on Charge Of Tax 'Gouging'

Investigation of 29 more deputy tax collectors on charges of "gross misconduct" makes a total of 49 collectors now under investigation by the Attorney General's office, Maurice J. Goldman, Assistant Attorney General, announced today.

Mr. Goldman said he sent a brief to Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner, concerning cases of three deputies now waiting decisions.

In the brief it was held to be the "intention" of the Legislature to recompense the collector but there was seen no intention "to give the arresting officer something for nothing."

When an arrest is made on three warrants, the Attorney General's office declared, the same time and effort is used as when it is a single warrant. This is also true, it was said, of taking a taxpayer into custody. "Thus," said Mr. Dever, "when an officer demands an arrest and custody and mileage upon each of several warrants which he executed at the same time, he is making a demand for illegal fees, and the arrest become void."

Hardening of Concrete

Heat hastens and cold delays the hardening of concrete. Hardening ceases entirely at the freezing point and there is no certainty that concrete which has been frozen once will ever attain its full strength.

Tobin Aides Back Sales Tax; Framers Call It the Only Hope

(Continued From Page 9)

gas, electric, telephone or water bills, or on newspapers on the ground that such payments are for services rather than for purchase of tangible goods. Gasoline, now subject to a 3-cent state tax, would be subject to the 2 per cent sales tax in addition.

Retail merchants would be allowed to absorb the tax on all purchases up to 50 cents. On all other purchases, however, the consumer would be forced to pay the tax. The "token" system now operative in some states would be instituted, with the value of the tokens ranging from 1 mill.

Meanwhile, retail merchant opposition to the sales tax proposal has already developed. Daniel Bloomfield, secretary of the Boston Retail Trade Board, has announced that his organization and the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, the latter representing 10,000 merchants in 34 cities, have voted unanimously against the tax, which they consider detrimental to retail trade.

The commission's recommendation is the first major support Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, has received for the sales tax, which he has recommended for several years.

Lost in Previous Years

In other Legislatures, both Democrats and Republicans have quickly shied away from the proposal, considering it politically dangerous to support such a proposal. In view of the commission's report, legislative leaders may now be less hesitant about supporting it.

The sales tax proposal is but one of many which the commission will submit to the Legislature shortly. However, many of the commission's additional recommendations will be made in subsequent reports. The commission is asking for one month's additional time, with no additional appropriation, to complete the first part of its work. Furthermore, the members will urge continuation of the commission for at least another year, to take up other governmental problems. A similar commission has existed in New York for several years.

In addition to the sales tax, the commission is recommending a "use" tax of 2 per cent on articles bought outside of Massachusetts and brought in here. If the State in which the article is purchased has a sales tax, the Massachusetts "use" tax would amount only to the difference between the Massachusetts tax and the out-of-state levy.

Furthermore, it will be recommended that profits from real estate transactions be taxed by the State. This would constitute an entirely new item in the taxation program.

(Continued From Page 9)

to predict that additional funds will be available in this way.

Therefore, advisers who prepared these figures conclude that there is little hope of reducing the highway fund—which is largely derived from the gasoline tax—to the extent that Boston can expect a substantial cash dividend from this source.

United Action Urged

Should Boston act alone in striving for new revenue from the gasoline tax, or the highway fund, it will meet with the united opposition of other districts in the State. Consequently, according to views of this same group, the best opportunity which the city has is to join forces with other urban centers to demand a special distribution to municipalities.

This group, some of whom occasionally confer with Mayor Tobin, further believe that if an additional distribution is asked, that it be on the basis of municipal valuations, not on motor vehicle registrations. On the valuation basis, Boston would receive 25 per cent of whatever distribution were allowed. On a registration basis, Boston would garner only 10 per cent.

In a discussion of other new revenue which might be raised in order that Boston receive the $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 needed to balance its budget and keep the tax rate at $38.70, a report points out that the sales tax "is the only large source of new revenue" left in Massachusetts.

Few Sources Remain

Recently a prospectus was prepared discussing all sources of public revenue in Massachusetts. It indicates Massachusetts already has taken advantage of most methods of raising money. As yet the retail sales tax, the gift tax, which is in effect in only three states, the chain store tax, the inventory tax by localities, and the graduated income tax are the main channels of revenue not yet tapped.

But of this group, it is held the sales tax is the only one which will bring in a large source of revenue. Authorities disagree on the extent of yield of the remaining new taxes, but generally concur that the sales tax would prove substantial in its return.

Charges Made Against Revere

(Continued From Page 9)

Suffolk County, which would then return three fourths of it to the school committee and keep the remainder.

The statement of Attorney General Dever that he had evidence of "malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance" in the Revere Mayor's office was accompanied by further comment that "a deplorable state of affairs appears now to be existing (in Revere) and to have existed for the past 2½ years. A decadent civic spirit and a degenerate municipal consciousness cannot help but remain passive under the present circumstances."

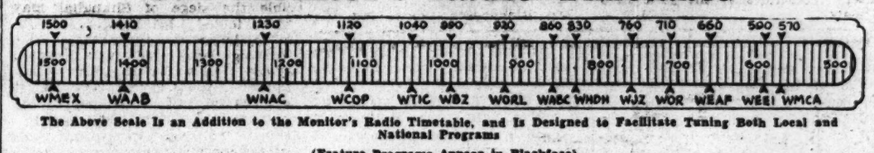
Despite the evidence of such conditions, Mr. Dever said there was nothing he can do about it, under present law. "Under the present law, no method of removal exists," he said of the Mayor's office. He therefore recommended that such power of removal, after a hearing, be given to the State Supreme Court. He also asked the Legislature for powers of investigation now held by county grand juries and urged that calling of a state-wide grand jury be made possible.

Mr. Dever asked that the special powers which he sought for himself be limited to his term of office in order that there could be no possibility of their abuse by later attorneys general.

District Attorney Foley said his office is not empowered to prosecute for "misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance," which are misdemeanors and not felonies. He added that conditions in Revere were "up to the voters."

Mr. Foley's statement was sharply contradicted later by the Attorney General, who stated that the district attorney does have the power to prosecute for cases of mis-, mal- and non-feasance.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Bothern"	Don Winslow: sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue:	News Service	Stephen Foster Me-	"The Monitor News"
6:15 E. Hemingway	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	morial concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Freddie Martin and his	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs.
7:45 guests; orchestra	orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Talk, Prof. Morrison	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, Ferdin'd Lundberg	Vallee Hour: Dauphier	Louis Katzman's Orch.;	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 R. Bartholemess;	"Song Stories"	and Carlyle; Ralph Bel-	Sylvia Froos; quartet.	"Dance Melodies"
8:30 dramatic sketch;	News dramatizations	lamy; June Knight;	Will Osborne's Orch.	Legion speaker
8:45 comedy; music	News dramatizations	Tommy Riggs	Will Osborne's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Rochester Philharmonic	"Good News of 1938":	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	Request Serenade
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra concert	motion picture stars;	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	Request Serenade
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks;	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Senator Robert M. La	lists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essays in Music;	Follette; Ames Pinchot;	Music Hall: Bing Cros-	"The Witch's Tale":	Network speakers
10:15 concert orchestra	questions	by; Bob Burns; Ida La-	dramatic sketch	Network speakers
10:30 "Showcase"; "Snow	Salutes to Maurice	pine; Douglas Fair-	Musical Revue: Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 White"; sk.; music	Spitalny; music	banks Jr.; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Joe Prasetto's Orch.
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Theater Digest"; dra-	Perley Stevens's Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orch.	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orch.	Larry Lee's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Parade; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 The Woman Speaks	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Readings; music	Studio soloist
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Backstage Wife"; sk'tch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	Recorded orchestra	Marie King, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	day Show; music	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' Council	Perley Stevens' Orch.
1:45 Hollywood comment	Songs and patter	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Bill Stern, songs
2:00 News for women	NBC Music Apprecia-	"Musical Roundup"	Comedians; orchestra	Network speakers
2:15 "The O'Neills"	tion Hour; Dr. Wal-	Woman commentator	Radio Garden Club	Network speakers
2:30 American School of	ter Damrosch, conduc-	"Curtain Calls"	Sports matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	tor	"Musical Roundup"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Radio Guild sketch:	Pepper Young's Family.	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 "Concert Hall"	"Makreenkas' Secret,"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jenny Peabody"	by Capek	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Exchange program	Radio Guild sketch	"The Guiding Light"	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Melody Parade
4:15 Studio speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Melody Parade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	"Marika and Hal"	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Bothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Network program	Four of Us: music	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Soloist; con. orch.	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Music; "Revelers"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Studio speaker	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Dinner concert	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Dinner concert	"Lum and Abner"	Sports review	Chemistry talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Beaks Carter, news	Craig Matthews, songs	"Bughouse Rhythm"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: some-	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	Arthur Godfrey; orch.	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:15 ody; soloists; orch.	tion"; dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	Charioteers; quartet	Commentator
8:30 Waltman Orch.	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Topics of the Day	Louisa Farley, songs
8:45 Connie Boswell	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	News commentator
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Nola Day, songs; orch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	"Pinafore"; soloists;	Light Opera Company:
9:15 E. Powell; Rose-	Talk, Linton Wells	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	concert orchestra	"Rose Marie"
9:30 mary Lane; Hugh	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Court of Human Re-	Ernie Piorito's Orch.;	Perley Stevens' Orch.
9:45 Herbert; previews	vocal soloists	tions; sketch	Sylvia Froos; chorus	Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; Vir-	Paul Martin's Orch.	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Art Carroll's Orchestra
10:15 ginia Rea; Frank	Literary forum	"First Nighter"; sketch	Today"; sketch	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Crumit; orchestra	Literary forum	Hollywood Casalo	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Joe Prasetto's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Stringing Along	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Dance music
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Joe Prasetto's Orchestra
11:15 CBS Dance music	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	M. Morrill's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Motion Picture Premiere	Leighton's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Will Osborne's Orchestra	From Hollywood	Leighton's Orchestra

Green

(Continued from Page 9)

ingly speculative character" of its activity during the first six months of 1937.

"From the fall of 1936 to the spring of 1937," he said, "business abandoned the solid track of current effective consumer demand and entered upon the hazardous path of increased production to satisfy a speculative purpose to lay in large stocks and inventories in anticipation of rising prices and costs. Even in the consumer goods industries, production during this period was clearly in excess of retail market sales.

"In industries, large increases in production volume were registered. Orders for machine replacements were issued in anticipation of added increases in prices. . . . Accumulated inventories were followed by a decline in bookorders and a sharp curtailment in business activities all along the line. Wide-spread unemployment was the inevitable result of these developments. The number of workers whose services were discontinued from September to December of 1937 was approximately 1,770,000."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 14

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.26mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

You are invited to be one of the first to see
THE NEW
HUDSON 112
THE NEW LOWEST PRICED CAR THAT OWNERS OF THE "OTHER THREE" HAVE TESTED . . . COMPARED AND VOTED "BIGGEST AND BEST"
NOW LOOK AT THE PRICE
$694
for 2-pas. sedger Coupe; $740 for 4-passenger Victoria Coupe (all passengers riding inside); $755 for Sedan
Fully Equipped . . . Ready to Drive
Transportation Charges Extra
Attractively low time payment terms, with new Hudson Finance Plan
A BETTER DEAL FOR YOUR DOLLAR
Public Preview Saturday, Jan. 15th, at
THE HENLEY KIMBALL COMPANY
1299 Boylston St., corner of Jersey St., Boston

'Tovarich' Arrives; Latest Stage Hit to Be Screened

Movies of Moment

Latest in the list of stage hits to be adapted for screen purposes is "Tovarich," which brings Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer to the Metropolitan Theater this week. The screen play is the work of Casey Robinson, who based it on Robert E. Sherwood's English version of the original French play by Jacques Deval.

A word or two, then, on its somewhat circuitous route to Hollywood. The stage play's various runs—in Paris, London, New York as well as throughout the United States and in European countries—have been going on for four years. Eugénie Léontovitch, Marta Abba, John Halliday and Rudolf Forster are among those who have been concerned with the improverished Russian grand duke and duchess who preferred penury in a Paris garret to touching one franc of the 40,000,000,000 (yes, billion) entrusted to them by the Tsar. The play was seen here earlier in the season.

Warner Brothers bought the screen right to the play and are said to have given it their most sumptuous production since "Anthony Adverse." The film's largest scene, a copy of the Belleville section of Paris, covered two acres and cost $60,000 to build. "Tovarich" was in charge of Anatole Litvak, Russian-born director, whose most recent picture seen here was the French-made "Mayerling," in which Mr. Boyor also appeared. Supporting roles are played by Anita Louise, Basil Rathbone, Isabel Jeans, Morris Carnovsky, Melville Cooper and Victor Killian.

The stage show features Patricia Bowman and others.

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Mischa Auer in Person

To anyone who saw "My Man Godfrey," or "The Gay Desperado," or "It's All Yours," or "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round of 1938" the name Mischa Auer needs no explanation. He is merely one of the funniest men in the movies. Beginning today, Mr. Auer will present on the stage of the Keith Memorial Theater a pot-pourri of typical comedy bits for which he has become famous. Also prominent in the new stage show will be Sheila Barrett, the mimic, Chester Hale's dancing girls and other acts.

Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland play top roles in the accompanying romantic drama, "Wise Girl." Miss Hopkins is cast as a rich girl whose father is striving vainly to gain custody of two orphaned granddaughters living with their impecunious uncle-guardian, a Greenwich Village artist. The heroine disguises herself as a poor actress, goes to the rescue in person and you know the rest. Walter Abel, Henry Stephenson and Guinn Williams play supporting roles.

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Comedy in Technicolor

The first full-length comedy in technicolor, "Nothing Sacred," starring Carole Lombard and Fredric March and produced by David O. Selznick, is announced for its initial Boston screenings at the State and Orpheum Theaters beginning tomorrow. Adapted to the screen by Ben Hecht from an original story by James H. Street, "Nothing Sacred" was directed by William A. Wellman and features Walter Connolly, Charles Winninger and Maxie Rosenbloom. It is described as a "romantic farce."

The companion film is "Paid to Dance," with Jacqueline Logan and Don Terry.

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Jones Family and 'Fargo'

Although it scarcely needs assistance, "Wells Fargo," Frank Lloyd's splendid picturization of the growing frontier express service in the nineteenth-century West, is accompanied on the screens of the Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week by "Borrowing Trouble," latest in the Jones family series. These columns have dwelt frequently and at length of late on the many merits of Mr. Lloyd's new film. Again, let us say that it is one of the important pictures of its kind, carrying the spectator along with its sweep of incident, its panorama and action. The vivid story is carefully told and well acted by a large cast including Joel McCrea, Frances Dee, Bob Burns, Porter Hall, Lloyd Nolan, Mary Nash, Ralph Morgan and others.

The Jones series wears well. "Borrowing Trouble," though perhaps a little less laugh-provoking than some of the earlier comedies, is nevertheless a sturdy bit of entertainment. The to-do of the present opus is occasioned by Mayor Jones's becoming Big Brother to Danny Maguire, a so-called "incorrigible," whose real older brother runs a pool hall and goes into cahoots with a pair of robbers. However, all is straightened out in the end, the robbers are caught, Danny is cleared and Bonny is finally married to her wistful fiancé in a racing police car amidst a bararge of bullets.

It's not too rational, to be sure, but the Jones characters are as always believably potrayed by Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Shirley Deane, Russell Gleason, Kenneth Howell, George Ernest, June Carson, Florence Roberts and Billy Mahan. The cast also includes a new youngster, Marvin Stephens, and an engaging new dog.

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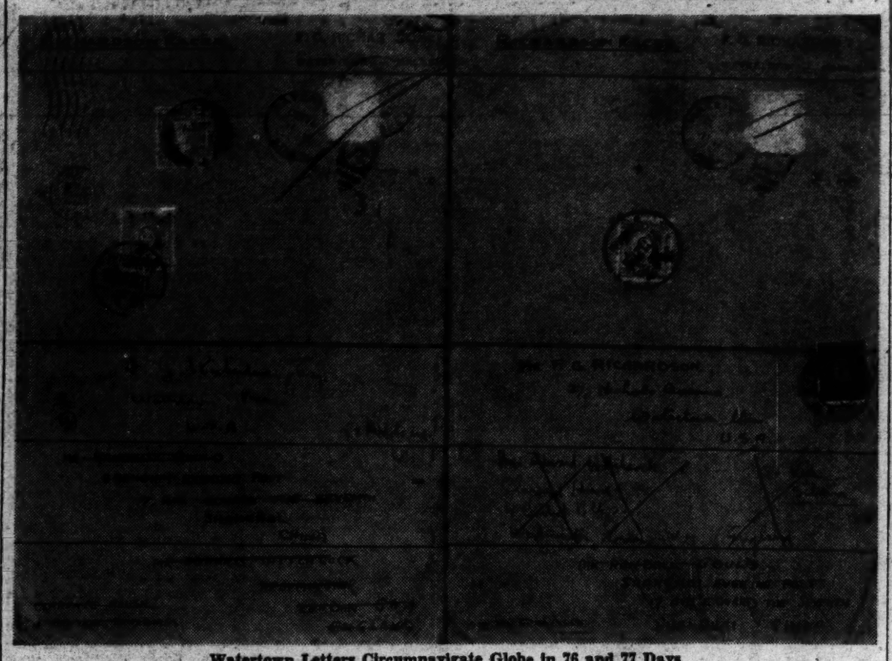
Film Notes in Passing

"You're a Sweetheart," with Alice Faye, George Murphy, Ken Murray and Oswald, Charles Winninger, Andy Devine and William Gargan, opens today at the Keith Boston Theater. Showing on the same program is "The Jury's Secret," in which Kent Taylor, Fay Wray and Jane Darwell appear. . . . The two first-run features opening at the Hub Theater tomorrow are "Exiled to Shanghai," starring Wallace Ford, June Travis, Dean Jagger and Arthur Lake, and "A Bride for Henry," with Anne Nagel, Warren Hull and Henry Mollison. . . . "Monastery" continues at the Fine Arts Theater.

J. D. B.

Around the World in a Mail Pouch



Watertown Letters Circumnavigate Globe in 76 and 77 Days

One of These Missives Went East—London, Shanghai, and Home Again; the Other Went West—Shanghai, Then London, and Home. The Westbound Letter Won the Race by a Day

Watertown Letters Race East-West Around World

A nip-and-tuck race between two letters around the world ended in Watertown, Mass., Tuesday, with the west-to-east packet out in front by the slim margin of 24 hours. The westbound letter took 76 days; the eastbound 77. It was said to be the first time two letters had actually been raced around the world.

The round-the-world letter race was conducted by F. G. Richardson of Watertown, whose hobby is collecting unusual postmarks. Both letters were mailed in Watertown on Oct. 26, under the heading "Richardson Racer." The winning letter was addressed first to Shanghai via San Francisco and then re-addressed by a newspaper correspondent in Shanghai to the London office of The Christian Science Monitor. At London the letter was re-addressed again, this time back to Mr. Richardson in Watertown.

The other letter—eastward bound—was addressed to The Christian Science Monitor's London office, which in turn re-addressed it to the Shanghai correspondent, who re-addressed it back to Mr. Richardson.

Through War Zone

Considering that both letters passed through the Far Eastern war zone, Mr. Richardson feels it is remarkable that the packets even arrived at all. But the fact that there was only a difference of one day in the elapsed time is even more surprising.

Mr. Richardson points out that there was no schedule planned. The letters were not mailed to reach certain boats. He said they were just dropped into a Watertown mailbox as if they were bound for New York. Only one 5-cent stamp adorned each envelope when first mailed, and the letters went first class, no preference, no special handling. No air mail services were used.

At the bottom of the envelopes were the addresses of the first recipient. Inside were letters instructing the recipient to cross out his name and write the address of the next recipient above. Also enclosed were two international reply coupons. These were used to buy the necessary stamps to keep the letters moving. In all, the total stamp cost of each letter was 23 cents.

Log of the Letters

Here is the log of the world-girdling letters:

West-Bound

			Days
Mailed	Watertown, Mass.	Oct.	26
Arrived	Shanghai	Nov.	27 32
Arrived	London	Dec.	28 31
Arrived	Watertown	Jan.	10 13
Total elapsed time			76

East-Bound

Mailed	Watertown, Mass.	Oct.	26
Arrived	London	Nov.	2 7
Arrived	Shanghai	Dec.	11 39
Arrived	Watertown	Jan.	11 31
Total elapsed time			77

As the log shows, the east-bound letter took 39 days to go from London to Shanghai while the west-bound packet took only 31 days from Shanghai to London. Mr. Richardson explains that it is possible the siege of Shanghai may have forced the holding of the losing letter for several days. The winning letter reached Shanghai several days before the losing packet. Yet he points out that it took 13 days for the winner to come from London to Watertown, while the eastward bound envelope consumed only seven days. Evidently a boat had just sailed, delaying the journey.

To sum it up Mr. Richardson just sat down, wrote himself a couple of letters and they went around the world in 76 and 77 days!

Worcester Seeks Dumpers of Food On Welfare List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 13—Investigation of dumping cans of food in alleys, doorways and parked automobiles within 200 yards of the Federal Food Distribution Depot in the heart of the business center has brought the conclusion that this waste is being continued by persons who do not need the food but who fear their names will be taken off the welfare list if they do not accept the rations.

The food distributed consists mostly of canned vegetables and soups. Officials are unable to estimate just how much food has been thrown away, but it is claimed that the practice has been going on for months. Traps set during that time to catch the "food dumpers" have been evaded by all concerned.

One official stated that all packages of food given out were marked with numbers corresponding to those on the identification cards of the recipients, but that these numbers had been obliterated before the packages were dumped.

Among the dumped goods returned to the depot were cans of apple sauce, pea soup, corned beef, and even bags of grapefruit.

The distribution of federal foodstuffs has no connection with the Worcester Welfare Department other than that welfare recipients (with WPA workers) are entitled to the same and receive identification cards from the department. Distribution officials are all the more puzzled because, they say, applicants are instructed that they need not accept foods for which they have no desire or use.

Nothing can be done to the offenders if apprehended, one official stated, beyond depriving them of further supplies. A penalty of fine and imprisonment can be meted out to those found guilty of selling any of the food.

Mr. Rubinstein Returns

The Arts in Boston

In the ballroom of the Hotel Statler yesterday morning, Artur Rubinstein, pianist, presented the fourth program in the current series of Boston Morning Musicales, whereby the Boston School of Occupational Therapy benefits. Mr. Rubinstein chose to perform the D'Albert arrangement of the Bach organ Toccata in F major, the Schumann Symphonic Etudes, Op. 13, a group of Chopin including the Barcarolle, Op. 60, Valse in A flat and Scherzo, Op. 39, a Debussy group listing "La Cathédrale engloutie," "Minstrels" and Prelude in A minor, Navarra by Albeniz and "The Ritual of Fire" by DeFalla.

It is almost a decade since Mr. Rubinstein last appeared in Boston. His playing yesterday morning revealed a pianist of mature and often brilliant powers. Although he gave a sonorous performance of the Toccata, we continue to be unconvinced that pianoforte transcriptions of organ masterpieces are desirable or rewarding—except possibly to the performer.

The Schumann Etudes drew a more ready response. They were played with emphasis upon the romantic content. If Mr. Rubinstein leaned toward the purely lyric import of the work, his performance undeniably had clarity and technical proficiency.

The Chopin group gave the pianist further opportunity for the display of a brilliant technique, but we felt that he erred in bowing so completely to the demon of speed in the Valse, and while his conception of the work held a certain originality, the result was hardly consistent with the composer's evident intention. The Scherzo, while brilliantly performed, was likewise too accelerated in tempo for the full realization of the more subtle passages.

In the opening Debussy item, Mr. Rubinstein completely caught the composer's fundamental idea, and by clever use of pedal and nuance he suggested both poetry and mystery. Successful also was the performance of "Minstrels," and the pianist's brilliant technique was again brought forward in the Prelude, although, singularly, his glissandos were distinctly romantic and lacked the snap with which he endowed the remainder of the piece.

Mr. Rubinstein's sense of showmanship was evidenced in the DeFalla item, which roused his listeners to great enthusiasm, and despite the lateness of the hour the audience lingered for an encore selected from Ravel's "Le Tombeau de Couperin."

The Pro Arte Quartet

Continuing its series of concerts at Wellesley College during which it will present the complete cycle of Beethoven String Quartets, the Pro Arte String Quartet offered the second trio of quartets from the master of this form, yesterday afternoon in Billings Hall, listing Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of Op. 18, and although the chronological order of composition appeared to be broken in the arrangement of the items upon the program, the performance nevertheless maintained the sequence implied by the original announcement, with a resulting contrast of material well calculated to hold the interest.

Several characteristics were in evidence at this concert, the first of which was immense vitality. The players seem to have considered carefully the problem of tonal intensity, and while they continue to etch their tone pictures in broad and sometimes ruthless strokes, there were, nevertheless, moments when the more delicate qualities of tone were observed. This was particularly true in the Adagio ma non troppo of Quartet No. 6. The Andante cantabile-Poco adagio of No. 5 also contained measures offered with a lyrical touch, with cello answering first violin and viola answering second violin in a well-balanced presentation.

The Scherzo-Allegro of No. 6 was so dexterously and brilliantly performed as to evoke involuntary applause, yet in the last analysis the work of the Pro Arte Quartet on this occasion was not marked with any great degree of finesse. Granted that the material incorporated in these three quartets does not call for an undue exhibition of this quality, there were measures when we felt that the players overlooked opportunities for more imaginative work. The ensemble, however, was of such excellence as to make one hesitate to offer too vigorous criticism at this point in the presentation of this series of concerts. The unmistakable enthusiasm of the audience should have pleased the members of the group.

G. M. S.

Guild of Boston Artists

Portraits by Elmer W. Greene Jr. are on view at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street.

Mr. Greene is the kind of painter who works with utmost detachment, recording fact for fact with precision and objectivity. He is endowed with a remarkable craftsmanship which obeys his eye unerringly and gives the spectator a feeling of confidence as to all the items painted. He is not the only member of the Guild with such notable talent; there are several who possess comparable ability.

To the eye, however, which has been absorbing pictures made in the modern French tradition, such Guild workmanship seems a bit lacking, for the Frenchman have taught us to put pigment to work, to make it say more per square inch, yield more tenuous and evocative qualities. In the industrious undertaking of making likenesses in the manner of these Guild notables, a great deal is lost in the intrinsic beauty of paint iself. Certain beauties are indicated, but they are recordings—of velvets and ermines, Sèvres potteries and Persian carpets; it is an inventory of ornaments, not an expression of beauty.

Perhaps what we long for is the creative ingredient, something said on the part of the artist which enhances, enriches the theme, making it more pertinent, more significant than it really is. This recording of grandeur, of an age which is past, seems a bit old fashioned. Substantially such artists are not saying more than a camera can tell. And while we admire their dexterity, we feel they are probably giving too generously of energy and painstaking workmanship which has been replaced by an efficient mechanical competitor.

Painters of photographic pictures are never as up-to-date as camera photographers. The former cling to sumptuousness and glamour, while the latter seek stylishness and naturalism in less elegantly costumed models, preferring tweeds to velvets, a comfortable slouching posture to a self-conscious pose. Painting of textures leads portraitists far afield, away from the warmth and allusiveness of personality to the impersonal outwardness of the mannikin.

D. A.

River-Harbor Hearing

A hearing on the improvement, development, and maintenance of rivers, harbors, tidewaters and foreshores of Massachusetts will be held by the Department of Public Works on the fourth floor of the Public Works Building, Jan. 27. Petitions filed with the Department before Jan. 22 will be listed for the hearing.

Seedlings Thrive On Sentry Isles Of Boston Harbor

Fully 80 per cent of the 10,000 pine seedlings planted in 1934 on federal-owned islands that perform sentry duty at the entrance to Boston Harbor survived the rigors of their first three winters and some have grown to a height of four feet, according to Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority.

The reforestation program was a Government work project long urged by the Port Authority in an effort to restore the islands to something like their appearance at the time the Colonists settled the Bay Colony. Beautification of the islands, and the halting of erosion that had already eaten away several of the islands that once dotted the harbor and its approaches, are the objectives.

New Project Planned

In a recent survey of the islands made by Mr. Parkhurst, in a personal visit to each of them, the 18-inch-high seedlings were found to have generally given a good account of themselves in their new environment.

Steps are now being taken to launch a similar project involving 100,000 seedlings, together with shrubs and beach grass, under WPA auspices, Mr. Parkhurst disclosed today. Soil and topographical surveys have been made, and it is now known what is suitable to halt erosion and beautify the islands, he said.

The state planning projects division of the WPA is now figuring the costs of the new reforestation program and steps to arrange necessary financing in conjunction with federal aid, are to be pushed in order that work may begin next spring.

Restores Whiff of Balsam

Pines already planted and growing assure Bostonians of the whiff of balsam and murmur of evergreen branches along with the tang of clam flats when the easterly wind blows relief to a sweltering city in the summers of the future.

From the original trees on these islands, many a tall ship's masts were hewn back in the days when Yankee clippers clustered around Boston's piers in large numbers, and many a log cabin and family of Colonists were warmed by the roaring fire made from other of the trees, felled for firewood.

CCC boys under direction of expert foresters are expected to be used in the second reforestation project, which is expected to involve such city islands as Long, Rainsford and Apple, and additional planting on the federal islands—Peddocks, Hog, Georges, Gallups, Lovells, Deer, Greater Brewster and Outer Brewster.

Manhattan SALE

$2.00 Shirts and Pajamas $1.65
$2.50 Shirts and Pajamas $1.85
$3.50 Shirts and Pajamas $2.65

Mid Winter Sale
Clothing and Haberdashery
REDUCTIONS 25 to 50%

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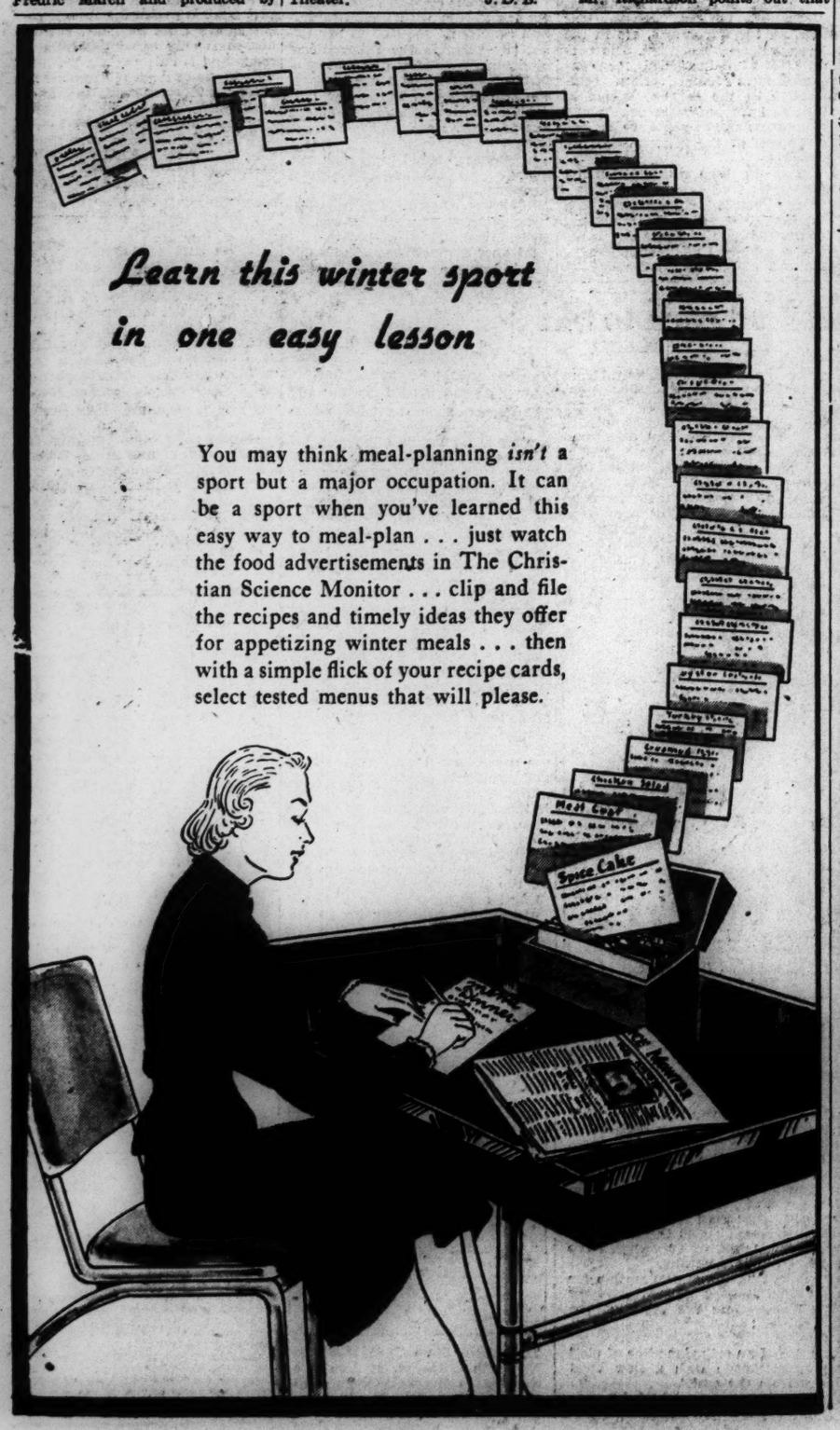
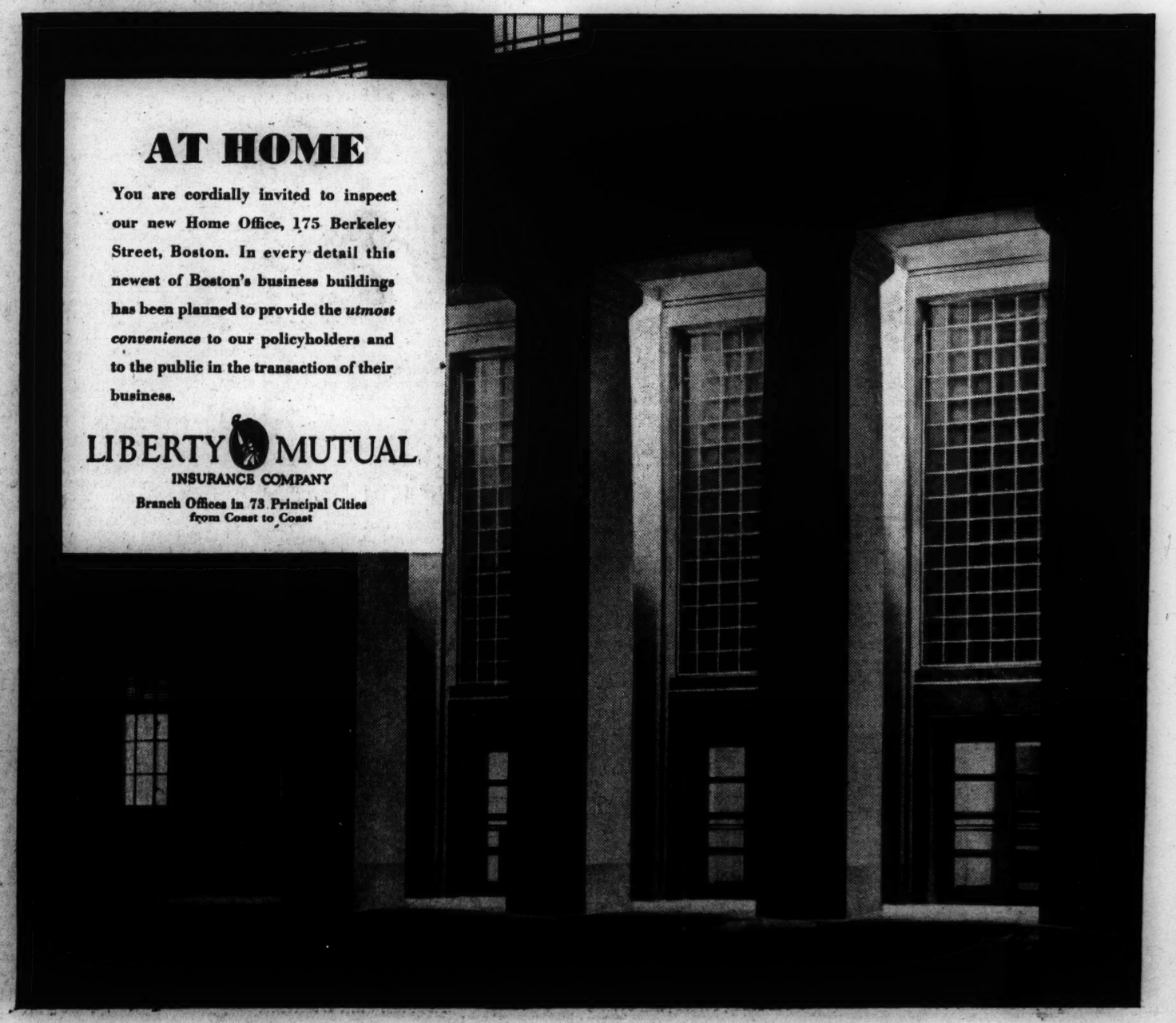
BOSTON


Learn this winter sport
in one easy lesson
You may think meal-planning isn't a sport but a major occupation. It can be a sport when you've learned this easy way to meal-plan . . . just watch the food advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor . . . clip and file the recipes and timely ideas they offer for appetizing winter meals . . . then with a simple flick of your recipe cards, select tested menus that will please.
Meat Loaf
Spice Cake


AT HOME
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By Josephine Smith

Chapter Two

Mary looked wistful.

"You will go and hear her, yes, indeed!"

"Better than that! We'll both go, and we'll manage some way to see her and talk to her and ask her to hear you sing. And then perhaps she can arrange for you to have a scholarship too, just the way that other musician did for her!" Gwen looked triumphantly at her companion.

Mary shrank back with a startled cry.

"Oh, but indeed I couldn't do that! No, not whatever!"

Her sudden excitement and alarm made her become more Welsh than ever in her speech and accent.

"I could not go to Llanfairgwynedd at all—I have no money for the train or the bus."

"But we aren't going by train or bus. We'll ride there on bicycles; you know how to ride, Mary, I taught you myself!"

"But indeed, I have no bicycle!"

"You can ride Mildred's. Oh, it's all right, she knows all about it and she thinks it's a splendid plan. She would love to go with us, of course, but we don't know where to get another bicycle, so she's going to stay at home and you can ride hers. It is worth trying, isn't it Mary?"

"Yes," answered Mary simply.

"Then you must meet me at the bottom of Pen y Bryn lane on Saturday about one o'clock. Mildred will bring her bicycle down all ready for you. You can arrange it all right, can't you?"

"Oh yes, indeed!"

"All right! Good-by till Saturday."

When Gwen reached the stile again she found her sister seated on the top of it.

"I thought I'd be sure to see you from here, which ever way you went. Where have you been?" asked Mildred.

"I've seen Mary and planned with her about going to Llanfairgwynedd on Saturday," answered Gwen, as she climbed the stile. They jumped down into the lane and as they walked towards the village Gwen told her sister all about her talk with Mary.

The village street ended at the high road, which crossed it like the top stroke of a "T." As they approached the corner the grey stone wall hid the road itself from their view in the direction of the inn.

"Do you hear that funny noise?" asked Gwen suddenly. "It sounds like a threshing machine—but it's louder than that—and someone is shouting too."

Horns and Hoofs

As they reached the turn, the wall ended and they could see the high road stretching to right and left of them. They stopped short, uttering a simultaneous exclamation of dismay. Right on top of them, entirely blocking the road between them and the yard of the inn, seethed a struggling, stamping herd of black Welsh cattle, with nothing to restrain their onward rush but one lone man who stood like a human windmill in the middle of the road, his arms waving wildly in a desperate effort to frighten back the animals and keep them from bolting round the corner and up the village street.

Very wild and ready for mischief they looked as they butted at each other with their short, sharp-pointed horns, stampeded from one side of the road to the other, raising a cloud of dust that swept into the eyes of the two girls and set them coughing.

Gwen and Mildred darted across the road in front of the herd and flung themselves at the stone wall at the far side. It was built of rough natural boulders, without any cement to hold them together; as Gwen found an uncertain foothold and tried to pull herself up, a heavy stone came toppling down and Mildred had to jump back to escape it—she gave one backward glance over her shoulder and saw a wild-eyed heifer charging towards her. She sprang at the wall, seeking a hold with foot, knee and hands.

"Here—catch hold of my hand—put your foot there!"

Gwen, ensconcing herself as securely as she could on the top of the wall, leant down and seized her sister's hands, putting forth all her strength until Mildred had half climbed, half been dragged up beside her.

The two girls wasted no time in jumping down into the field, and after hurrying along in the lee of the wall for a short distance—far enough to assure themselves that the heifer was not too close, even with the wall between—they flung themselves down on the grass to regain their breath.

A Backward Look

"That's Morris Hughes in the middle of the road—I recognized him as we ran past," said Gwen. I expect the real drivers have gone into the inn and have asked him to take care of the heifers—they must be bringing them from the fair at Llanrwst."

Then, after a pause,

"Well, we can get home from here all right—we can walk along the field to the lane, then all we have to do is skip across the road to our own lane—it's far enough away, we needn't worry about the cattle. Come along—I want to look over the wall again to see what they are doing."

Gwen jumped up and walked along beside the wall until she found a projecting stone that offered a good foothold, for she was not tall enough to see over the top without such assistance. The cattle were still milling round, pawing the ground and butting each other playfully, half impatiently.

Mildred came up to the wall, looking for another stepping-stone, found a cranny for her foot and gained her own view.

A boy, riding a pony, had just turned the corner from the village, to find himself confronted with the herd. Startled, the pony stopped dead—then suddenly reared up on its hind legs like a broncho; there was a squeaking and groaning of leather as the boy slipped down the saddle, his feet jerking out of the stirrups—but his hands gripped the pony's mane, as he hung on.

The terrified pony came down on all fours again: and then, while you could count twenty, perhaps, there was a queer, ominous stillness. The pony stood facing the heifers, as if deciding what to do, while the heifers kept quiet, their attention focused with equal earnestness on the pony.

An Encounter

The boy turned the pause to good account, regaining his seat in the saddle, and then trying to pull the pony round so that he could gallop away; he might have succeeded had not one of the heifers suddenly broken the truce, making an unexpected rush. The pony plunged forward, just escaped the lowered horns, kicked out, his iron-clad heels striking one of the animals, swerved round another that blocked his way and galloped on wildly. The reins were torn from the boy's hands and he lay flattened out along the pony's back, his arms round its neck, crouching low to escape the wildly tossing heads.

Gwen, watching, rigid with excitement, suddenly cried out,

"He's through! He's through! Look, Mildred! He's escaped!",

"He seems awfully good at sticking on. But let's hurry on towards the lane—a pony can't keep on racing for ever and we may be able to catch him up and make sure that he is all right."

They ran across the field until they reached the gate leading into the lane that crossed the high road; on one side it ran down to the sea, while at the other side of the road it led up to Pen y Bryn. As they opened the gate and peered along the high road back towards the village, there was no sign of any cattle to be seen—they had stampeded round the corner and up the village street and a distant sound of cries and shouting gave warning of the excitement going on in that direction.

"Let's hurry home, Gwen! They may reappear any minute!"

Gwen also felt for once that discretion might be the better part of valor; so they crossed the road and started up their own lane. And then suddenly Gwen cried,

"Why, there he is!"

Standing a few yards up the lane towards Pen y Bryn was the pony, his rider dismounted at his side.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Gwen and Mildred Richards, staying with their aunt at Pen y Bryn, their old family dwelling in Wales, were much disconcerted by a letter from their father telling them that Sir John Penrhyddon would not renew their 99-year lease on the place because he wanted it for a friend. Overcome at the thought of giving up Pen y Bryn, Gwen dashed out for a tramp in the mountains. The sound of a girl's voice nearby, singing clear, high, liquid notes, reminded her of Mary, a daughter of one of the local slate miners. Gwen called to her, asked her whether she had heard that Greta Roberts, a fine Welsh singer, was to be at Llanfairgwynedd next Saturday, and invited her to guess what she was planning to do.

Courtesy of Joseph Widener Collection, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania

"L'Atelier de Corot," a Painting by Jean-Baptiste Corot

The Artist Backstage

By Dorothy Adlow

When the professor appeared in the classroom for his next lecture on art, one of the more timid sophomores in his audience spoke up.

"How," he asked, "does an artist decide just what subjects he will paint?"

"That," said the professor, "depends upon the demand of the market. The artist is a special kind of workman; a picture or statue is really a kind of merchandise. Purchasers may order figures for outdoor or indoor decorative uses; a community may hire the services of a sculptor to honor a war hero; a husband may commission a portraitist to make a likeness of his wife. Inspired and aloof as the arts may seem from one viewpoint, they also serve as breadwinners for those who create them.

"You recall the elegant Egyptian headdress (in the Metropolitan Museum) which we discussed some weeks ago, and the delicate workmanship lavished upon the precious metal. We said then that the goldsmith must have wealthy patrons to order such expensive ornaments.

"As we look back over the centuries of art history, we find the artist as a rule serving the community with what it requires. Works of art seem related to community, or common, world-wide experiences: religion, war, romance, amusement, teaching. The artist, flexible and shrewd, adjusts himself to the needs.

"We find the Assyrian carver glorifying despotic kings; the Greek vase-painter creating graceful portrayals of heathen gods and goddesses; Christian craftsmen describing in colored glass, ivory, wood, limestone, mosaics, paint, scriptural themes and lessons.

Craftsmen of Today

"But, I suppose that your question—'How does the artist decide just what he will paint?'—refers to the craftsmen of today. That is a more difficult question to answer. The artist, whom you or I may know personally, is a sort of detached person who has somehow lost contact with the community. We have come to treat him as an unusual person, whose dress and habits and profession are exceptional.

"In the meantime, the artist has daily needs, he wants a home, food, clothing. He has no regular work which brings him a steady income. He soon grows tired of being unique, and he yearns for the privileges of a workman with regular work and a regular income. In medieval times, the sculptor had the rank of a stone-cutter; the painter of pictures was classified with saddlers; the musician was a mere minstrel. There were fewer honors, but more security.

"The artist today has immeasurably more competition. The machine has gradually deprived him of his usefulness. Pottery, metals, textiles, all the minor arts, are in the large, made by machines. The portraitists who flourished for centuries have found serious competition in the camera. People in general have lost such repose and willingness as are necessary for appreciation of the finer qualities of the arts.

"Yet, the born artist will paint, despite the lean market for pictures. A few people may be interested in his wares, and he sometimes paints the kind of thing they wish. There are small pictures of flowers, pictures which refresh the eye for color, for pattern, for reminiscence. There are landscapes which so many of us like because they provide us with a momentary escape from the noise and pressure of city life. There are other landscapes which exhilarate us, giving us a feeling of wind and storm, imparting the aroma of vegetation, the warmth of the sun, the living, changing aspect of nature. There are portraits of people made for a number of reasons. The portrait may have been commissioned; the model may have been a type interesting to the artist, good pictorial material; the person portrayed may have been a mere figure, one item among many, flowers, furniture, Japanese screens, in the painting of an interior.

Following His Own Tastes

"As a rule, the artist is painting pictures of subjects he enjoys personally, or subjects which will find a market. The more eccentric, or peculiar, or complicated his picture, the less likely it is to find a purchaser. In other words, if he wishes to be unique, he must take the consequences. Sometimes his dealer, or his client will suggest subjects to him. Often he takes the cue from sales. What sells, he may find worth repeating.

"Jean-Baptiste Corot, who is well known as a painter of the Barbizon School, a French school of landscape artists of a century ago, demonstrates clearly the plight of the modern artist. Very well known as a painter of lyrical landscapes, Corot was never recognized for his superior abilities as a figure, or portrait painter. His little idyllic landscapes sold in quantities. They seemed just the proper size, just the appropriate mood for the drawing room. But the figures, so beautifully painted, found no market.

"The artist in him, however, was willful, insistent. For himself, he did the figures, superbly modeled, elegantly posed, exquisitely painted; for his clients he served up the charming paysages.

"Not all artists are as fortunate, with a dual artistic personality. Not all can earn bread and butter, and also paint abundantly in the manner they most prefer. While Corot was criticized for painting what the populace demanded, he was not sufficiently admired for allowing some time for expanding his independent artistic talents.

"The 'L'Atelier de Corot,' or Studio of Corot, in the Joseph Widener Collection in Philadelphia, which is reproduced above, reveals his excellent qualities as a figure painter, his ability to construct a form in terms of a good, three-dimensional design with little accents of light to heighten it. The young lady has paused to look at a landscape supported on an easel. Such were the landscapes for which Corot became famous. On the wall are sketches in which the favorite figure theme appears again. This is a picture within a picture, a sort of informal, backstage view of the artist in which he seems to give us, along with splendid painting, an autobiographical note.

"Other artists of his time were less fortunate in achieving popularity; with little demand for their pictures, they inclined to snobbishness and to eccentricity. Many had to derive a livelihood from other sources, if they persisted in painting as they pleased."

(This is the ninth of 12 articles on art that are appearing on this page about twice a month.)

Letters That Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Among our holiday mail, we found a very happy note from one of our correspondents who has been exchanging letters through the Mail Bag for six years and has had a lot of fun out of it. It came from Gladys Marianne H. of Christchurch, New Zealand.

"I have had six pleasant years of corresponding with girls in seven or eight countries," she said in her letter.

Gladys must have gained quite an extensive impression of life in other lands through these exchanges of letters! We hope the friendships she has made through them will long continue.

Jessie M. F. (19) of Germantown, Philadelphia, is very much interested in international relations and world peace and would like to correspond with girls in all parts of the world.

"I had some opportunities of making friendships with people in foreign countries," she said in her letter, "by going to the International Students' House at the University of Pennsylvania, which I attended for two years. I found the foreign students very interesting and I should like to make more friends through letters.

"I can correspond in French and Spanish, although my Spanish is somewhat weak.

"Besides international relations, I am interested in history, archaeology, music and literature."

Another correspondent who would like to exchange letters in a foreign language is Sydney D. S. (15) of Birmingham, England. Sydney has very wide interests, too.

"I should like to have a French correspondent, of my own age, who lives in Paris," he said in his letter.

"My chief interests are sport, especially sprinting, Rugby football and swimming; music (I play a clarinet in the school orchestra and have a twin brother who plays the flute); railways and airplanes, especially models of locomotives and airplanes."

Boys who are interested in Scouting will be glad to see a letter we received from Eric C. H. of Killara, Australia, who is very eager to correspond with other Scouts. Eric is already corresponding with a boy in Berlin and with two Scouts in Canada.

"I am the troop leader of the troop belonging to our school," he says in his letter. "Just recently it was announced that there was to be a jamboree in Sydney to celebrate Australia's 150th birthday. The site chosen is only two miles from my home and it only takes a few minutes to reach it on my bicycle. The site is a lovely place with wild flowers and timber.

"I am particularly keen to correspond with Scouts, or even Rovers, who may be coming out here to this Jamboree. I myself may not be able to answer all letters, but there are Scouts in my troop who will be willing to correspond with those who may be coming.

"I am keen on photography and mapping, so I will be able to give those who are coming a good idea of what the site is like. I will also be able to tell what the arrangements and program will be.

"I can truly say that any Scout who comes will not have a spare moment and that he will go away with many friendships and greater knowledge of what we do in Australia.

"I know some French and German. The French, at any rate, I hope to improve at the Jamboree."

Editor

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Doris W. (17), Santa Ana, California, would especially like to correspond with a girl in England. She is interested in music, photography and sports.

Barbara R. (16), Amherst, Virginia, would like to exchange letters with girls in foreign countries. She is interested in horseback riding, photography, reading, dramatics, music and making scrapbooks.

Ethel E. (14), Riverside, Illinois, is interested in stamp collecting and reading and would like to correspond with girls.

Nancy K. (14), Milton, Pennsylvania, would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries. She enjoys music, art, stamp collecting, sports, collecting miniatures and hearing about foreign customs.

Doris R (13), Pasadena, California, would like to correspond with girls in India and Holland. She is interested in books.

Janice K. (12), Akron, Ohio, would like to exchange letters with girls in England, France, Russia, Norway and along the coast of California. She is interested in music and dramatics and enjoys tennis, basketball and ice skating.

Ruth MacD. (11), Seattle, Washington, would like to correspond with girls in China, Russia and Scotland. She is interested in singing and swimming.

Boys

Jimmy G. (14), Kansas City, Missouri, would like to correspond with boys in Africa and Switzerland. He likes to swim and ride horseback.

Gilbert L. (12) and his brother Harold (10), San Fernando, California, would like to exchange letters with boys in Japan, India, China, Switzerland, Australia, Sweden and Africa. They both have stamp collections.

Joel M. W. (10), Forest Park, Illinois, would like to correspond with boys in any part of the world, especially in China and Japan. Joel is going to start a scrapbook of letters he gets through the Mail Bag.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Beneath the Snow

(triolet)

Snugly beneath the drifted snow
the seedlings are wrapped in deep, warm sleep.
Wildly let the North winds blow
snugly beneath the drifted snow
the seedlings dream of spring's sweet glow,
when South winds call, their tryst to keep.
Snugly beneath the drifted snow
the seedlings are wrapped in deep, warm sleep.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Music Through Time

By Nicolas Slonimsky

It may seem strange to us that for so many centuries musicians had not thought of singing different notes and different rhythms together. In histories of music, half of the volume is given to the description and discussion of music which to our ears is not music at all—the same dull kind of melody around the same few notes, in slow time, mostly one, two, three, one, two, three.

The instruments, too, had just a few strings, one note for each string. So either the musicians of ancient times had no imagination, or we have too much imagination. Of course, we know that many inventions that any bright boy or girl can think up now have required a long time to mature.

For instance, printing. Babylonians, Greeks and Romans all had seals and rings with monograms and letters so that they could "sign" their messages. Why did they not think of making an alphabet of rings and printing from the ready type instead of laborious copying? Apparently, the idea was not so obvious as it seems to us.

To come back to the singing of several tunes together—which is called counterpoint—or accompanying a tune with a series of chords—which is called harmony—the ancients tried such combinations, but to their ears they were confusing. They thought such modern innovations only spoiled the pure art of music.

We are in the ancients' position ourselves when we listen to modern music. Modern composers use not only different melodies together as classical composers do in "contrapuntal" compositions, but they also put different keys together, or different time-signatures. When most of us listen to the music composed according to this modern idea, we feel that it is all wrong and downright ugly. But this is exactly what the ancient musicians said when the moderns of their time tried to put together different notes and make "harmony."

Modern Music

No, the ancients would say, you cannot listen to two melodies at once, especially if they are in different rhythms. Melody must be plain and simple—"plain chant" as melody without accompaniment was called. The best we can do (this is what they would say) is to let the boys in a chorus sing an octave above the "tenors" ("tenors" at that time did not mean opera singers in costume, but the holders of the melody, the word tenor coming from the Latin word tenere, to hold).

Men's voices are different, too, but not by the whole octave, so the singing teachers of a thousand years ago had to allow them to sing at the distance of a fourth or of a fifth. Octaves, fourths and fifths were all considered "perfect" intervals, and they were the only intervals that were allowed to be used.

Nowadays, it is exactly the opposite. "Consecutive fifths" and "consecutive octaves" are strictly forbidden. Why? The answer is that our ideas are quite different from those of a thousand years ago. We want variety, and the "perfect" intervals coming in a row, one after another, sound empty to us—like white chalk drawings on white paper.

What Happened Next

Even if we knew nothing about the history of music, we could guess what happened next. Some innovator thought of using imperfect intervals instead of the perfect ones. Thirds and sixths were considered imperfect intervals, and they were forbidden. But in music you cannot forbid anything without reason. And there was no reason for not using thirds and sixths.

Very soon the forbidden intervals were generally accepted, and perfect intervals in a row, that is, consecutive fifths and octaves, were outlawed in their turn.

So severe was the persecution of the once favored intervals that music teachers would flunk a pupil even for a pair of "hidden" consecutive fifths. Every fifth, or an octave, for that matter, had to be approached like a dangerous animal from both sides, one from above, the other from below.

Can you guess what happened next? Of course you can. The fifths in a row came back more plentifully than ever. At first they appeared as a sort of imitation of the old days when they were in good grace, just as we might spell the word drink "drynke" to imitate the fashion of five centuries ago.

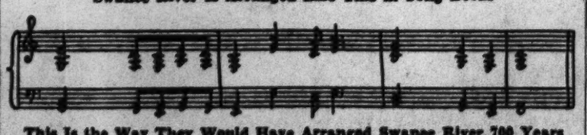
But by and by these fifths entrenched themselves, and now they are as strong as they were a thousand years ago. But of course, they are in "modern dress" with such harmonies that would scare the good old consecutive-fifth makers.

In our next article we shall discuss the musical alphabet, and how it came to be written in clefs that are familiar to us.

(This is the fourth article in this series on the history of music that is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)

Some Fashionable Musical Comedy Composers Would Arrange Swanee River Like This Now. The Fifths Are Back Again

Swanee River Is Arranged Like This in Song Books



This Is the Way They Would Have Arranged Swanee River 700 Years Ago—All in Thirds and Sixths

Swanee River Would Have Been Arranged Like This 1000 Years Ago—All in Fifths, Fourths, and Octaves

Let Us Learn to Ski

By A. W. Laughton

V.

The Stem and Stem Turns

To maintain balance with ease, to control speed to a full stop and to be able to make the simple turns with rhythm and grace—these are the three primary abilities in skiing.

As soon as you have mastered the first of these—balance and control of your skis in the straight down hill run—you will want to learn to stem to control your speed.

The stem is the reverse of the herring-bone. You should start with skis parallel, knees flexed in a comfortable crouch, and weight well forward. To stem, slowly push out with your heels spreading the backs of your skis and keeping the tips close together. As you push out on the backs of the skis they should be flat. When the proper angle has been reached they may be edged into the snow a bit.

In the stem position the weight is evenly divided between the skis, and the knees are bent forward with the weight. The hands are held close to the knees, with the poles pointing back parallel to the snow.

The degree of speed may be controlled by the angle between the skis. The wider the spread the slower is the speed. Naturally also, the angle of the stem used depends upon the degree of steepness of the slope. In practicing it is well to start in the downhill running stance, then go into a stem; slow up and resume the downhill position before going into another stem. The natural tendency is for the tips to cross, and only practice can overcome this.

From this double stem, easy turns may be made which are wide and graceful. While in the stem, with weight evenly divided, shift the full weight to one ski and at the same time push your shoulder on that side forward, twisting your body in the direction of the turn. If you are turning to the left, your weight should be on the right ski. The right shoulder should be pushed forward and the body twisted to the left. This double stem turn should be practiced to both sides. A definite rhythm of turning can be developed.

The single stem turn is a more abrupt turn which resembles the Christiania turns. From the downhill crouch position, put your weight on one ski and slide the other out into a comfortable stem position, not too wide. One ski is running straight downhill. With the other you are stemming.

When the stemmed ski is at the right angle you should shift your weight to that stemmed ski and, as in the double stem turn, thrust your shoulder on that side forward at the same time giving a twist with your body in the direction of the turn. To complete the turn, simply slide the other ski over parallel to the ski originally stemmed. At the completion of the turn, your skis are parallel, your weight is forward and your knees are flexible.

The lifted stem turn is very similar to the single stem turn with the exception that it is an even more abrupt turn. As in the turn just described one ski is stemmed and the weight is then shifted to that ski. At the point where the weight is shifted and the shoulder is thrust forward, the pole opposite to the stemmed ski is brought forward and you pivot around that pole, lifting the inside ski slightly off the snow rather than sliding it around as in the single stem turn.

The Stem Is the Reverse of the Herring-Bone

The Lifted Stem Turn (Left) Is Even More Abrupt. If You Are Turning to the Left (Figure on Right), Your Weight Should Be on the Right Ski

Paging the Young Author

By Velma Lewis Ingraham

II

While writing is a form of self-expression, there is also someone besides yourself to be considered. Usually, when you write, you presuppose that someone is going to read what you have written. Writing and reading form the complete circle.

You may think of it as a game of Hide and Seek. There wouldn't be much fun hiding if no one ever came to seek you. There isn't going to be very much fun writing if no one ever reads what you have written. So it is well to think of writing as a game for two players—a reader as well as a writer.

Write, then, of things as you see them, but with the thought of entertaining a reader.

It is well sometimes to take the place of the other player—the reader—and study a good writer's methods of entertaining. Open your magazine or book and say to that writer, "Go ahead now. Entertain me. I intend to watch how you do it." Have a pencil and a note-book with you and jot down the ways in which that writer is successful.

Did his title attract you? Did you like the opening paragraph? Did the people in the story seem to be alive? Are the pictures clear? Were some sentences exceptionally well expressed? Did the end of the story seem satisfactory?

Get the habit of making notes on your reading. Keep the next few pages of your notebook for that purpose. If you copy passages word for word be sure that you put quotation marks about them, and do not, of course, use them in your own writings. Keep them simply as examples of good writing.

In my own note-book, I have a special section for titles that are appealing, another section for clever or well-arranged phrases. Here are some of the phrases I have just entered:

"Winter is an etching."

"It was about the size of an orthodox piece of pie."

"—a lowering gray afternoon with a slow wind coming in salt-laden from the east."

Save several blank pages in your notebook for your reading notes.

Business and Industry

Collecting Security Tax, Selling 'Baby' Bonds Found Costly

Commerce and Finance

Four States Ask Jurisdiction Over Big Green Estate

NEW YORK (AP)—The highest counsel for four states and attorneys for the estate of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green entered arguments for jurisdiction over the $44,417,589 empire Hetty Green's son left scattered around the country.

With the net taxable estate set at $42,348,500 and total liens levied for taxes fixed at $44,417,589.89, it was obvious from the start that all four states claiming domicile of the late heir could not win. In such an outcome the magnificent fortune built up penny-by-penny by the late Hetty Green and in huge chunks by her son would amount in residue to a deficit of $2,069,088.

New York, claiming $7,132,989 in taxes, was represented by Assistant Attorney General Seth T. Cole and William M. O'Reilly.

Massachusetts, seeking a tax of $5,809,155, was represented by Assistant Attorney General Edward O. Proctor and Henry L. Long, commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, and special Counsel T. Ludlow Chrystie.

Florida, wanting $5,335,985, was represented by Attorney General Cary D. Landis, Assistant Attorney General Judge H. E. Carter, Col. J. M. Lee, comptroller, and Counsel Edgar Hamilton.

Texas, asking $5,326,554, was represented by Attorney General William McGraw, Assistant Attorneys General L. B. Duke, Madden Hill, and Robert McKissick and Comptroller George H. Sheppard.

Hetty Sylvia Ann Howland Green Wilks, Mr. Green's sister, was represented by a New York law firm.

The present fight is centered on the colonel's annual migrations of later years, when he would leave Florida in the spring, attend a railroad meeting in Terrell, spend a month in his apartment at the old Waldorf Astoria in New York, which he maintained the year round, and then spend from about July 2 to Dec. 30 in his palatial home in South Dartmouth, Mass. By coincidence he would spend a few days less than six months in Massachusetts. To have spent more than six months there would have subjected him to state taxes.

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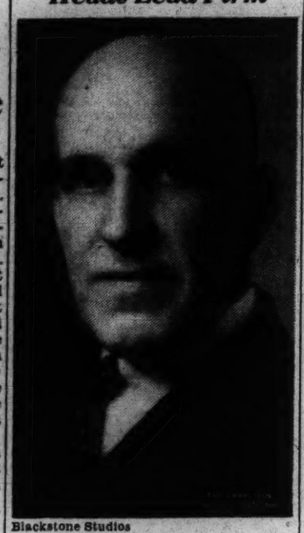

Blackstone Studios

Fletcher W. Rockwell

Elected President of the National Lead Company. Mr. Rockwell Was Formerly Vice-President and Production Manager of the Company. He Succeeds F. M. Carter

Canadian Financing Past Year Is Equal To $1,133,930,652

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the past year Canadian provincial, government and municipal financing showed a definite continuation of the steady increase which has taken place over the last five years, totaling $1,133,930,652, as compared with totals of $1,066,903,022 in 1936, $881,383,368 in 1935 and $633,501,978 in 1934, according to complete 1937 figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. Of the total figure for 1937, $1,054,618,167 was for refunding purposes and the remaining $79,312,485 for new money. All but $88,250,000 of the total 1937 financing was placed in the Canadian market, this amount being sold in the United States.

In the month of December, 1937, Canadian financing totaled $64,105,800, of which $52,942,750 was for refunding purposes and $11,163,050 for new money. Included in the December financing were two blocks of Treasury bills, each for $25,000,000.

Corporation financing for the year 1937, totaling $126,562,700, compared with $239,073,557 in 1936, $41,792,000 in 1935, $49,180,596 in 1934, and $3,290,000 in 1933. Of the 1937 total, $78,385,800 was for refunding purposes and $48,176,900 for new money.

Corn, Oats Stocks Are Above Average; Wheat Stocks Down

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stocks of corn and oats on farms on Jan. 1 were well above average, the Department of Agriculture said, but stocks of wheat were considerably below average.

The stocks of corn were estimated by the crop-reporting board at 1,667,989,000 bushels, compared with 806,935,000 bushels on Jan. 1, 1937.

"The relatively large stocks of corn reflect the smaller number of livestock being fed," the board said.

Stocks of wheat were estimated at 208,745,000 bushels, well above the 128,314,000 bushels on the same date last year, but much less than the five-year average of 249,495,000 bushels.

The stocks of oats on farms on Jan. 1 totaled 688,937,000 bushels, about the same as the five-year average of 686,164,000 bushels, but considerably above the stocks of 428,158,000 bushels on Jan. 1, 1937.

Treasury Bills Yield .097 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said the weekly sale of $50,000,000 worth of 91-day Treasury bills brought an average price of 99.76, equivalent to borrowing money at .097 per cent.

Last week, the bills sold for an average of 99.984, one of the highest prices in recent years.

Illinois Glass Plant Closes

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Because of lack of orders, announcement was made that the metal cap department of the closure division of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company has been shut down. Harold Boeschenstein, vice-president, said the company has two cap plants, one here and one in Glassboro, N. J., and that about 300 workers are affected.

Two New Deal Activities Are Proving Unusually Expensive

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Records of a congressional committee disclosed today that two Administration activities—selling "baby bonds" and collecting social security taxes—are proving unusually expensive.

Edwin L. Kilby, assistant commissioner of the Treasury's public debt service, told the House appropriations committee the small denomination bond program had cost about $3,606,870 from 1935 to 1937 and that it would cost approximately $6,095,000 during the next two years.

"It is true that they are an expensive security to market," Kilby said, "but I do not believe any security has been better marketed or more widely spread among the population of our country. They create an interest in government, I believe."

Later in the hearings, Frederick I. Evans, budget officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau, told the committee, in response to a question by Representative Ludlow (D) of Indiana as to whether the social security taxes cost more to collect than other taxes, that the bureau spent $1.44 to collect each $100 in social security and railroad retirement taxes.

Morgenthau Defense

The committee learned, however, the bureau hoped to save about $4,000,000 annually by having the social security tax returns filed on a quarterly basis instead of monthly.

Secretary Morgenthau offered a bristling defense of the use of funds derived from the social security tax.

"We are not only complying with the letter of the law but with the spirit of the social security act," he said.

"As those funds come in, they go into the general fund and we issue special interest-bearing Treasury obligations as evidence of the investment of the funds. In this fiscal year it is estimated that there will be available for investment somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000 of social security funds.

"Some people who do not want to understand it say that this money is sterilized and that we are not using it. When we explain that we are using it, because it is in the general fund, and if we did not use it, it would be piling up a fund of $1,000,000,000, they criticize us for using it. We are doing just exactly what the law says we should do."

Mr. Morgenthau said the fund is handled just like all retirement funds for government employees.

The Income Tax Survey

In another section of the committee testimony was a report that the Treasury received about $2 for every $1 spend in an emergency income tax survey and $4 for every dollar used to check up on miscellaneous tax evaders from Sept. 3, 1935, to Oct. 31, 1937.

Milton E. Carter, assistant to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showed that the survey of income and income tax returns made with a personnel of 487 employees was closed out May 31, 1937, at a cost of $1,405,107.38. Meanwhile he said actual collections on May 31 were $2,760,625.76, or 80 per cent of the tax deficiencies spotted by the personnel of the survey. He said the remainder would come in eventually.

The survey of miscellaneous taxes employed 864 tax reporters up until the end of 1937. They collected $11,203,776.04 of an estimated $26,107,313.81 in unpaid taxes on sporting goods, cosmetics, radios, electric refrigerators, furs and other taxable possessions. The cost of the operation up until Oct. 31, 1937, was $4,083,428, but Carter said further returns probably would bring the collection and cost ratio to 4 to 1.

$30,000,000 Edison Issue Is Offered By Morgan Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A large underwriting group, headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., is offering a new issue of $30,000,000 of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, 20-year 3 per cent debentures, due in 1958. The debentures will be priced at 101¾ and accrued interest to yield 3⅜ per cent. The net proceeds will aggregate $29,925,000, exclusive of accrued interest and before deducting expenses estimated at $197,610.

This is the first major financing of 1938 and the largest offering since mid-October.

It is expected, the prospectus says, that the existing short-term bank loans of the company, aggregating $15,000,000, will be paid this month.

Capital expenditures of approximately $22,800,000 were made on the company's property in 1937 and such expenditures in 1938 and 1939 are expected to amount to approximately $22,200,000 for each year.

The underwriters, in addition to Morgan Stanley & Co., include Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Lazard Freres & Co., the First Boston Corporation, Smith, Barney & Co.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers, Clark, Dodge & Co., the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Dominick & Dominick, Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; the Lee Higginson Corporation, the Mellon Securities Corporation; F. S. Moseley & Co., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; J. & W. Seligman & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co., White, Weld & Co., and Dillon, Read & Co.

The debentures are redeemable on any semi-annual interest date prior to maturity at the following prices with accrued interests to and including Jan. 1, 1943, at 106; thereafter to and including Jan. 1, 1948, at 104; to Jan. 1, 1953, at 102; to Jan. 1, 1956, at 101 and thereafter at 100.

Argentina's Cotton Area Estimate Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that Argentina had estimated this season's cotton plantings at 1,035,000 acres compared with 1,015,000 last season and 355,000 in 1933.

The new estimate cuts last November's estimate about 12 per cent, due to drought conditions which interfered with planting activities.

The drought was reported also to have affected crop conditions adversely.

Last season Argentina harvested an area of only 713,500 acres which produced 143,760 bales.

Bausch & Lomb Offers Stock for Working Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of 26,180 shares of 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock and 50,000 shares of common stock of Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., is being made by Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.

The preferred, $100 par value, will be priced at $100 a share, plus accrued dividends from January 1, 1938, to date of delivery, and the common, $10 par value, will be offered at $20 a share. Proceeds will be used to complete the company's plan of recapitalization, and to increase working capital.

The company, with principal plants and offices at Rochester, N. Y., manufactures and sells optical and scientific instruments, spectacle lenses and frames, and other ophthalmic products.

American Light & Traction

NEW YORK—American Light & Traction Co. report for 12 months ended November 30 consolidated net income of $5,697,768, or $1.77 a common share, against $5,499,732, or $1.70 on common in preceding 12 months.

Railroads Abandon Nearly 10,000 Miles Of Track in 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Railroads in the United States abandoned 1140 miles of line in 1937, making a total of almost 10,000 miles abandoned by them in the six years 1932-37, inclusive, according to Railway Age.

"However, the mileage abandoned was smaller than within recent years," says the report, "having been 1452 miles in 1932; 1876 miles in 1933; 1995 miles in 1934; 1843 miles in 1935, and 1523 miles in 1936.

"During the six years a total of 9807 miles was abandoned in the United States. By regions it was divided as follows: New England states, 465 miles; North Atlantic states, 768; Southeastern states, 2030; Middle Western states, 3056; Northwestern states, 1015; Southwestern states, 1813; Pacific Coast states, 912.

"Kansas heads the list of states with 600 miles abandoned; Michigan is second with 595 miles, and Texas third with 584 miles." Total abandonments in other states are listed as follows:

Alabama	137	Nevada	27
Arizona	159	New Hampshire	141
Arkansas	247	New Jersey	151
California	478	New Mexico	89
Colorado	492	New York	210
Connecticut	59	North Carolina	140
Deleware	33	North Dakota	16
Florida	338	Ohio	163
Georgia	252	Oklahoma	113
Idaho	93	Oregon	192
Illinois	387	Pennsylvania	344
Indiana	110	Rhode Island	16
Iowa	492	South Carolina	163
Kentucky	196	South Dakota	67
Louisiana	146	Tennessee	322
Maine	138	Utah	46
Maryland	30	Vermont	43
Massachusetts	68	Virginia	196
Minnesota	263	Washington	196
Mississippi	143	West Virginia	147
Missouri	449	Wisconsin	380
Montana	62	Wyoming	41
Nebraska	65		

Utility's Simplification Plan Approved by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission approved a voluntary simplification plan of Massachusetts Utilities Associates under the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

This is the second such plan to be approved.

A similar voluntary plan submitted by American Waterworks and Electric Company recently was approved in general by the commission.

Massachusetts Utilities Associates, under the plan, is to absorb three of its direct subsidiary subholding companies, Massachusetts Lighting Companies, Central Massachusetts Light & Power Company and Commonwealth Gas & Electric Companies.

Massachusetts Utilities Associates is itself a direct subsidiary of New England Power Association, a registered holding company.

Class I Railroads Show Gain in October Payroll

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission's bureau of statistics reported that 141 Class 1 railroads had a combined payroll of $174,881,429 in October, compared with $169,584,411 in September and $165,313,492 in October, 1936.

The 141 railroads employed 1,115,588 workers in October compared with 1,133,003 in September and 1,108,970 in October, 1936.

Pullman Company Reports Net Deficit of $199,055

CHICAGO (AP)—Pullman Company, sleeping car company affiliate of Pullman, Inc., reported transportation operations in November resulted in net deficit of $199,055, compared with a net income of $221,047 a year earlier.

Eleven months net income was $3,408,841, compared with $3,073,553 the corresponding 1936 period.

The figures do not include earnings of manufacturing subsidiaries of Pullman, Inc.

Members' Trading 22 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP)—Round-lot transactions of New York Stock Exchange members totaled 2,848,770 shares, or 22.45 per cent of all exchange dealings, during the week ended Dec. 11, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported.

Aggregate round-lot volume for the week was 6,344,530 shares, or 8.1 per cent larger than reported on the ticker.

Mint Director Says Coin Production Jumps 1643 P. C. in Three Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint, announced a 1643 per cent increase in the production of coins in the last three years over the preceding three-year period.

"The demand for coins has been so prodigious that it seems incredible," Mrs. Ross told a House appropriations subcommittee during a hearing on the annual Treasury Department appropriation bill. "And we have produced under pressure of orders."

Asked to explain the increase, Mrs. Ross said: "Undoubtedly, the revival of business was what started it and has been the chief factor; it started coincidentally with that. I think there are other factors that bear upon it.

The record of the subcommittee's hearings, made public today, included a statement on domestic coinage which showed that 523,672,193 pieces were minted in the first 11 months of the 1937 fiscal year. Their value was listed at $27,402,495.70.

Bank Clearings Off 17 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended January 12 totaled $4,912,502,000, a drop of 17.4 per cent under the $5,945,371,000 in the comparable 1937 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The January 12 week total was $592,824,000 less than clearings for the preceding week of five days, which included first-of-the-month settlements. A year ago, the decline between comparable weeks was $898,464,000.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Debentures is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State. This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$30,000,000

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

Twenty-Year 3½% Debentures, Series due 1958

Dated January 1, 1938 — *Due January 1, 1958*

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City

Coupon Debentures in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Registered Debentures in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and multiples of $10,000. Coupon Debentures and registered Debentures, and the several denominations of registered Debentures, interchangeable.

Redeemable at the option of the Company as a whole at any time or in part on any semi-annual interest date prior to maturity on at least thirty days' published notice at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including January 1, 1943 at 106%; thereafter to and including January 1, 1948 at 104%; thereafter to and including January 1, 1953 at 102%; thereafter to and including January 1, 1956 at 101%; and thereafter at 100%.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE COMPANY — *Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., incorporated in New York in 1884, is engaged in the manufacture, transmission and distribution to consumers of gas and electricity. It is also a holding company and controls three electric companies, a gas and electric company, a steam company, and several non-utility companies. The Company and its subsidiaries supply electricity in New York City in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens (except the Fifth Ward) and in Westchester County, except the northeastern portions thereof; gas service in Manhattan and The Bronx, in two wards of the Borough of Queens, and in the more populous parts of Westchester County; and steam service in a part of Manhattan. The properties of the Company and its subsidiaries include electric generating stations and substations, gas manufacturing plants, holder stations and transfer mains, steam manufacturing plants, electric, gas and steam transmission and distribution systems, and office and service buildings.*

CAPITALIZATION (The Company and its Subsidiaries)	Outstanding as of July 31, 1937
Funded Debt of Subsidiaries	$165,342,500.00*
Funded Debt of the Company	268,210,000.00**
Stocks of Subsidiaries—held by minority stockholders	11,422,592.25
$5 Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company (outstanding 2,099,249 shares of no par or stated value per share)	191,031,659.00†
Common Stock of the Company (outstanding 11,471,527 shares of no par or stated value per share)	391,924,994.57††

*Excluding $4,714,000 bonds in treasuries of the Company or subsidiaries, of which $4,523,000 were pledged; and including $46,612,000 bonds guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the Company.

**Excluding $55,000,000 bonds pledged, $585,000 bonds in treasury of the Company, and $39,000 bonds in treasuries of subsidiaries; and also excluding $3,456,011.74 bonds and mortgages not carried on the books, but pledged.

†Does not include over 85,000 shares exchanged since July 31, 1937 for minority stock of a subsidiary.

††Excluding 6,000 shares in treasury of subsidiary company.

EARNINGS — *The following figures, taken from the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement of the Company and its subsidiaries in the Offering Prospectus, are subject to such Statement, to the Notes appended thereto and to the Accountants' Certificate.*

	Years Ended December 31			Seven Months Ended July 31, 1937
	1934	1935	1936	
Total Operating Revenues	$233,661,572.56	$232,215,039.85	$234,985,654.74	$138,086,748.16
Gross Corporate Income	63,312,997.69	57,314,295.08	57,417,659.55	33,165,410.74
Deductions from Gross Corporate Income	22,868,564.27	23,203,364.52	20,599,687.04	10,238,279.36
Net Income Applicable to the Company	40,444,433.42	34,110,930.56	36,817,972.51	22,927,131.38

Unaudited figures prepared by the Company for the eleven months periods ended November 30, 1936 and November 30, 1937, covering the consolidated operations of the Company and its subsidiaries, after eliminating intercompany transactions and without giving effect to any adjustments subsequent to such periods, are shown below. During the 1937 period operating expenses, including wages and taxes, increased as set forth in the Offering Prospectus.

	Eleven Months ended November 30, 1936	Eleven Months ended November 30, 1937
Total Operating Revenues	$212,739,852.70	$213,012,396.88
Gross Corporate Income	53,125,492.09	47,440,675.22
Deductions from Gross Corporate Income	19,056,620.49	15,904,590.17*
Net Income Applicable to the Company	34,068,871.60	31,536,085.05

*Includes interest charges for approximately four months on $35,000,000 principal amount of Westchester Lighting Company General Mortgage 3½% Bonds issued on July 28, 1937.

Note: In 1936 service changeover expenditures were charged direct to operating expenses as incurred. Similar expenditures for 1937 are to be amortized by charges to operating expenses over a five year period. As of November 30, 1937 the unamortized balance of such expenditures amounted to $3,509,000, which, under the former procedure, would have been charged to operating expenses.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — *The net proceeds to the Company from the sale to the underwriters of the $30,000,000 principal amount of Debentures will aggregate $29,925,000, exclusive of accrued interest and before deducting expenses estimated at $197,610. Under the terms of the authorization by the Public Service Commission of the State of New York of the issue of the Debentures, the Company is authorized to use the proceeds of such Debentures (1) to pay expenses of issuance of the Debentures, (2) to reimburse its treasury for $773,500 of mortgage bonds of the Company paid off since January 1, 1937, (3) to be drawn upon for acquisition of property, the construction, completion, extension or improvement of the Company's plants or distributing system after January 1, 1937. Such proceeds are to be deposited in a special fund which may be used for the aforesaid purposes without prior approval of, but subject to subsequent review by, the Commission; such fund may be temporarily used for other purposes with the approval of the Commission.*

It is expected that the existing short-term bank loans of the Company aggregating $15,000,000 will be paid in January, 1938.

DEBENTURES — *The Debentures are to be issued under an Indenture to be dated as of January 1, 1938, between the Company and City Bank Farmers Trust Company, as Trustee. The Debentures will be unsecured. While no further Debentures may be issued thereunder, the Indenture contains no limitations on the creation of similar debenture issues or of other securities by the Company.*

UNDERWRITING — *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase the Debentures from the Company at 99¼%, or a total of $29,925,000, plus accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to the public at 101¾%, or a total of $30,525,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $600,000. Payment for and delivery of the Debentures are to be made on or after January 19, 1938, but not later than January 31, 1938.*

Price 101¾% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Debentures when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. The validity of the franchises of the Company and its subsidiaries and certain other matters have been passed upon by counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Debentures in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Debentures when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about January 19, 1938, against payment therefor in New York funds.

The Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of these Debentures for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in an agreement referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — BLYTH & CO., Inc.

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRÈRES & CO.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — SMITH, BARNEY & CO.

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated — LEHMAN BROTHERS

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

Dated January 13, 1938.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day	1,289,800
1938 volume to date	10,894,210
1937 volume to date	23,434,630

Selected Stocks Rise Fractionally In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—A handful of selected stocks managed to step up a pace or so in today's market, but numerous leaders were at a standstill or a trifle under water.

Resistance to selling was evident after a moderate downturn at the opening. Quiet demand appeared for several gold mines, utilities and specialties. Early declines running to a point or so were reduced or canceled near the final hour. Vitality was lacking on either side, transfers running at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Franc Slumps

Another and sharper slump in the French franc, due to nusettled labor and political conditions in the republic and fears a further devaluation of the unit may be necessary, was a mildly depressing market influence.

At the same time, most trading forces seemed disinclined to dump commitments in view of some improvement in business sentiment and possibility a recovery program may be mapped out at next Wednesday's conference between the President and the nation's industrial leaders.

Favored the greater part of the day—a few slipped subsequently—were Dome, McIntyre, Homestake, Alaska Juneau, Columbia Gas, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Cerro de Pasco, Westinghouse, National Steel, Canada Dry, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Omnibus Corp., and J. I. Case.

Unchanged to off slightly were Bethlehem, Youngstown, Caterpillar Tractor, Goodyear, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Allied Chemical, Loew's, International Harvester and Johns-Manville.

Utilities had the benefit of announcement Consolidated Edison's new $30,000,000 bond issue had been oversubscribed with over-the-counter sales made at a premium.

The gold mining group again derived stimulation from lower operating costs and the belief the Government's price for the yellow metal would be maintained if not raised.

Granting of a boost in commodity rates for Pennsylvania railroads by the State Utility Commission was helpful to the carriers.

Bonds Are Higher

An upturn in the bond market gathered strength in afternoon trading today as the marketing of the $30,000,000 Consolidated Edison 3½s per cent loan, the first important corporate issue of the new year, encouraged buying.

Top-grade corporate obligations were in best demand. The Consolidated Edison issue brought a premium in trading off the stock exchange. Consolidated Edison 3¼s were up fractionally in sympathy.

Columbia Gas & Electric 5s jumped more than a point following announcement the company was registering with the SEC under the Public Utility Holding Company Act. Other gainers, with advances ranging to more than a point, were Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, Armour of Delaware 4s, International Telephone 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Union Pacific 3½s.

U. S. Treasury issues resumed the new year recovery trend, with gains ranging to 10-32 at one time. Foreign dollar bonds were uneven and some Japanese loans were hit by fresh selling.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—A modest pick-up in demand for utility shares, which brought gains up to a point, contrasted with an otherwise dull and generally mixed curb market today.

Following announcement Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. would register under the Public Utility Holding Act, buyers came in for American Gas & Electric, Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share, Northern States Power "A" and United Light & Power. Other shares fractionally higher included Great Atlantic & Pacific, Gulf Oil, Montgomery Ward, and St. Regis Paper.

Unchanged to a shade lower were Aluminum Co., Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum, Pan American Airways, Sherwin Williams and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of record
Extra				
Amer Nat Bk & Trust (Chicago)	$2	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Accumulated				
Easy Wash Mach pf	70	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Resumed				
Atlan Safe Deposit So N Y)	$1.50	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 12
Interim				
Continent Can Co	50c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Increased				
Halle Bros Co	50c	..	Jan. 26	Jan. 25
Stock				
Peoples N Bk (Brooklyn, N. Y)	(*6¼%	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Regular				
Am Nat Bk & Trust (Chicago)	$1	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Do	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Agriculture Nat Bk of Pittsfield, Mass	$2	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Do	$2	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 11
Amer Therm Bot	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Canadian Invest Fund Ltd ord shs	5c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Canadian Invest Corp Ltd	10c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Civic Fin Corp A	2½c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do pf	20c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Dist Corp Sea pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
First Nat Bk of Stockton, Calif.	$2.50	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Do	$2.50	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
General Foods	50c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Insur Co of the State of Pa	70c	S	Jan. 12	Jan. 10
International Util pr pf	$3.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Do 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Kress & Co (S H)	40c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Do	15c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Merch Nati Bank (Boston, Mass.)	6%	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Nauraacay Trust Co (Salem)	3%	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 6
People National Bank (Brooklyn, N Y)	75c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
R I Hospital Trust (Prov. R I)	$20	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Schwitzer-C Co	37½c	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Sterling Inc	5c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Do pf	37½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Williamantic Tr Co (Conn)	$1	S	Jan. 21	Jan. 15
Woolworth Co (FW)	60c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10

* Payable in common stock.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	4	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Jan 12
85	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	56	56	56	Jan 13
23⅝	7⅛	Adams Exp (.80g)	16	10¼	10	10	— ⅝
28½	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	20	20	20	Jan 11
36	16½	Addressograph (1.60)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 11
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	56⅛	55¼	55½	—1⅛
5¼	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	98	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
5⅝	1	Alleghany	35	1⅝	1½	1½	
58½	10	Alleg pf xw	3	17	17	17	— ½
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	17	16¾	16¾	— ¾
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 13
52⅜	10½	Alleg pr pf	4	17½	17½	17½	
48⅝	13	Allen Stl (1.60)	11	30¾	30	30	—1½
37⅞	8½	Allen Indust (1)	4	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
325½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (8a)	12	174½	171	171	—3
17½	7¾	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 11
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	4	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
21⅞	8½	Allied Stores	17	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	52⅞	52½	52⅞	Jan 13
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	18	49⅞	48⅝	48⅝	—1⅜
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 12
8½	1¼	Amal Leather	13	3⅝	3	3½	+ ⅛
82¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22¾	23	+1
114⅝	51½	Amerada (2)	*18	66½	66¼	66½	+ ¾
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	1	64	64	64	Jan 12
41⅝	18	Am Bank Note (¾e)	52	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	6	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
121	69	Am Can (4)	5	81¾	80	80	—2
174	151½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	3	163¼	163	163	Jan 8
71	18¾	Am Car & Fdy pf (¾g)	3	26½	25½	25½	—1½
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	49	47¾	47¾	—1¼
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	*6	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99	99	99	+2
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	2	8	7¾	7¾	Jan 12
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alchl (½g)	8	13¼	13	13½	— ⅛
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (½e)	9	16	15½	16	— ⅜
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	16	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	1	19	19	19	+1
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	11	24	22	23⅜	+1⅜
38½	8⅝	Am & For P 3 pf	14	11⅜	10¼	10¾	+ ½
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	Jan 5
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	17	4⅜	4½	4½	
56¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	26	26	26	+1
25⅜	32¼	Am-Home Pr (2.40a)	8	37	37	37	Jan 10
4¾	1½	Am Ice	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 5
17¾	5¾	Am International	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	8	22	21¼	21¼	— ¾
125	83	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	71¾	70	71¾	+1¾
29¾	10½	Am M&Pdy (.30e)	*1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
13¾	3	Am M & Met	3	4⅝	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
68¾	34¾	Am Metal (3g)	16	37	35½	35½	—2¼
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	24	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5½g)	4	39½	38⅜	39½	+ ⅛
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.68⅓g)	13	32½	31¾	31⅝	— ⅜
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.80)	16	13½	13½	13⅜	
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	23	21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅜
101⅝	63½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
36	18¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	20	20	20	— ¾
29	7½	Am Sesting (1¼g)	4	13	13	13	
105¾	41	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	44	55¼	53½	53½	—2
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	Dec 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	3	50½	50½	50½	
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (3)	13	33⅝	32½	32½	— ½
36½	5⅝	Am Stores	2	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
56⅛	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	110	110	110	Jan 10
35⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 8
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	149	148⅝	148½	— ⅜
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	2	70¾	70	70¾	Jan 12
99⅛	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	3	71½	71⅛	71½	+ ¼
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139¼	139¼	139¼	Jan 11
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	5	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	24	13¼	12½	12¾	— ¼
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	87	87	87	Dec 23
14¾	3½	Am Woolen	18	5⅝	5½	5½	Jan 12
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	7	32	30¾	30¾	—1¾
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
79¾	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	40	40	40	Jan 10
69½	25½	Anaconda (1¾e)	160	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	—1⅛
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	50	50	50	
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	6	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	3	19	18	18	Jan 11
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	30¼	29	30¼	+1½
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100	100	100	
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70e)	28	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	3	72	71¾	71¾	Jan 12
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	99	99	99	Jan 12
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (2½g)	11	38⅜	36½	36½	—1½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	2	7¾	7	7	Jan 12
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	5	5½	4⅞	5	
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	10	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	2	69	68	69	Jan 12
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	23	41¼	39½	39½	—1
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	2	71	71	71	+ ⅝
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	13	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	14	13¼	13¼	Jan 12
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	14	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	105	105	105	Jan 12
18½	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3g)	1	42¾	42¼	43¾	— ¼
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	8	47¼	47	47	Jan 12
8¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	7	7	7	— ⅜
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	3	3	3	Jan 12
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	9	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
48	17½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
68⅛	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	3	24½	23¾	23¾	—1½
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	11	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	13¾	Clueti Peabody (1)	7	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
170½	93⅜	Coca-Cola (3a)	3	131	131	131	+1
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jan 7
35⅝	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
104½	93	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	94½	94½	94½	— ⅜
63¾	18	Coll & Alk (5g)	4	36⅝	36⅛	36½	— ½
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	12	19⅜	19	19	
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.80g)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
31½	16⅝	Columb Br B (1.80g)	7	21¾	21⅜	21¾	Jan 12
30⅝	4⅜	Colum Gas (.45c)	142	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
108	68½	Colum Gas pf A (6)	2	76½	76⅜	76⅝	+ ½
30½	10	Colum Pict vte (1)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	— ½
46½	35¾	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	32	32	32	—1
135⅝	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	73	73	73	—1½
69½	30⅝	Coml Credit (4a)	14	38½	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	15	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
21¾	5	Coml Solv (.60)	41	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	84	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf	6	42¼	41¾	42	
19¼	4½	Conde Nast	1	7	7	7	Jan 10
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	2	24⅜	24	24	
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	
33⅜	8	Consol Aircraft (⅛g)	13	18	17⅜	18	
18½	4¾	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 12
49½	21½	Consol Edison (2)	75	25⅝	24½	24¾	— ⅛
108	82	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	94½	94½	94½	— ¼
5¾	1	Consol Film	1	1⅞	1½	1⅞	Jan 12
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	*44	10½	9⅞	10	— ⅛
108⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	3⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	8	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	5	½	½	½	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	1	5½	5½	5½	
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	2	22	22	22	Jan 12
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	2	86¼	86	86	Jan 12
37⅝	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	10	15¼	15	15	— ¼
37¾	7⅛	Cont Baking A	41	15⅞	14½	15⅛	+ ½
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	58	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jan 11
69½	37½	Cont Can (½e)	16	43	42	42⅝	— ½
108½	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	108	108	108	
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib	2	9	8⅞	9	
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	31½	31	31	— ½
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1)	12	33½	32	32	—1½
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	3	16¼	16	16	Jan 12
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	1	63	63	63	— ¾
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
10⅛	3	Coty (.10g)	1	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	15	27	25½	26	— ½
115	88⅝	Crane Co cv pf (3)	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
37	21	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24	24	24	
28¾	6½	Crosley Radio	12	10½	9½	9½	—1
100⅞	28¼	Crown Cork (2)	4	37	36¾	36¾	—1
58⅛	34	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Jan 4
47⅛	30½	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	2	33¾	33½	33½	Jan 12
25¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (¾e)	9	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
108¾	57½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	—1⅛
81¾	21	Crucible Steel	29	42¼	41	41¼	—1¼
135	80	Crucible Stl pf (9g)	1	90	90	90	Jan 8
3	½	Cuba Co	2	1	1	1	
14⅝	2¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
43	12	Cudahy Pack	3	17⅜	17½	17⅜	Jan 11
20¾	4	Curtis Publishing	20	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
109½	39½	Curtis Pub pf (1k)	2	46	46	46	— ⅛
8¾	2	Curtiss-Wright	100	6⅛	5	5	— ⅛
23¾	8½	Curtiss.Wri't A (⅛g)	26	17¾	17½	17¾	
27	18¼	Cutler.Hamm'r (½g)	4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛

D

18½	6	Davega Stores (¾)	3	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
24	12½	Davega Strs pf (1¾)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅝
27	19½	Deere & Co	35	24⅜	23½	23⅞	— ¼
31¾	20⅝	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	4	24½	24⅛	24½	Jan 12
29	8	Diesel Wem-Gil (2g)	5	15½	15¼	15¼	Jan 12
58⅜	13	Del & Hudson	15	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
24½	5	Del Lack & W	13	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	1¾	Den & Rio G W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
146⅛	88⅜	Detroit Ed (3a)	4	108	108	108	
76⅛	39½	Devoe & Rayn (3a)	1	34½	34½	34⅛	—3
36⅛	18⅜	Diamond Match (1)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Jan 12
40⅜	30	Diam Mat pf (1½)	21	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
23	5¾	Diam T Mot (1)	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20	10	Dist Corp-Seag (½g)	11	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
96	60½	Dist Corp-S'pf ww (5)	1	68	68	68	— ¼
25	15	Dixie Vortex (1⅓)	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
46¾	16½	Doehler D C (2g)	1	21¼	21	21	— ¼
57¼	35	Dome Mines (1e)	84	57¾	56	57	+ ⅜
12⅜	5	Dominion Stores	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
77¼	26½	Douglas Aircraft	27	43½	42	42	—1½
159¼	79½	Dow Chem (3.35e)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
55	21	Dresser A (1½g)	1	22	22	22	Jan 10
39¼	8¾	Dresser B	16	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
1⅜	¼	Duluth So Sh & Atl	6	⅜	¼	¼	Jan 3
3½	½	Duluth S S & A pf	31	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 3
8¼	1½	Dunhill Internat	2	3½	3½	3½	Jan 8
17½	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10	10	10	Dec 28
180½	98	du Pont de N (6¼g)	19	118⅝	116½	116½	—1½
135½	130	du Pont deb (6)	1	135	135	135	Jan 12
112	107½	du Pont pf (4½)	3	113½	113	113½	J

E

17	2½	Eastern Rolling Mill	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
198	144	Eastman Kodak (8a)	5	165¾	165	165½	
37½	15½	Eaton Mfg (2.95g)	7	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
16	2¾	Eitingon Schild	10	4¾	4½	4½	
7½	3¾	Elec & Mus (.19g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 12
45½	14½	El Auto Lite (2.60g)	12	20¾	20¼	20½	— ¼
16	3¾	Elec Boat (.60g)	29	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
26⅝	6½	Elec Pow & Light	102	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
87	24	Elec P & L $6 pf	6	39¼	37	37	—1
92½	27	Elec P & L pf	12	42¾	40	40	—1½
44½	22	Elec Stor Bat (2½g)	2	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 12
8	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf	5	2½	2½	2¾	Jan 12
29	14½	El Paso N Gas (2a)	6	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
60	33	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	40	40	40	Jan 10
17¾	3	Eng Pub Svc	87	6	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
78½	41	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	2	49½	48⅝	49⅝	Jan 12
81	45	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	2	54	54	54	Jan 12
68½	50	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	2	62½	62	62	Jan 10
6¾	1½	Equitable Of Bldg	6	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
23¾	8½	Erie (1.50)	42	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
27	18¼	Erie 1 pf	20	8½	6½	6½	—1½
22½	5	Erie 2 pf	7	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
14½	3	Eureka Vac Clean	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
34½	6½	Evans Prod	8	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
6¾	1¼	Exchange Buffet	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	

F

71½	32½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	2	39½	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar31
70	26	Fajardo Sugar (4g)	2	32½	32	32	Jan 12
29¾	7½	Fed Lit & Trac (1g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
150	60	Fed Min'g & Sm (5g)	1	71	71	71	Jan 11
129	90	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	2	95	94	95	Nov 9
11⅝	2	Fed Motor	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11½	2¼	Fed Screw	2	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
6	1¼	Fed Water Serv A	4	2	2	2	
43⅜	14¾	Fed D Stores (½e)	4	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅞
108⅞	65	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	3	78⅞	76¾	78⅞	+ ½
48⅝	22½	Fid P F Ins (1.60

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Break in Franc To Lowest Point In Last 11 Years

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Collapsing under the weight of the monetary crisis in Paris, the French franc today reached the lowest point since the panicky days of 1926 when the devalued currency—known as the Poincare franc—was arbitrarily valued at 3.93 cents after plunging to around 3 cents.

At one time around noon today, the franc reached 3.23¼ cents and then recovered slightly to 3.25 cents, off .11½ of a cent from yesterday's close.

Financial circles here watched the Parisian developments closely to see what steps Premier Camille Chautemps would take to settle the disputes between capital and labor and to end the economic uncertainty which has prevailed for the past week.

It was said in banking quarters the British and American Governments have given some support in the past few days to the franc, the American control buying francs and selling dollars yesterday.

While the French control was still reportedly supporting the franc somewhat in the market today—to keep the downward spiral from assuming more violent proportions—financial circles said the support was less than that of the past few days when around $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 a day was spent by France alone to hold the franc up.

The British pound sterling, Belgian belga and Swiss franc were slightly lower, in terms of the dollar. The Paris Bourse, contrary to the franc's position, closed strong in industrial issues and government bonds.

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Bank of France statement as of Jan. 8 (in millions of franc):

Gold reserve, 58,932, unchanged.

Sight balances abroad, 19, decrease 3.

Bills bought abroad, 855, decrease 14.

Advances against securities, 3908, increase 127.

Discounted commercial bills—France, 8233, decrease 1447.

Temporary advances to state (prior to 6-18-36) 12,088, unchanged.

Temporary advances to state (since 6-18-36) 19,820, unchanged.

Circulation, 93,473, decrease 363.

Total credit to current accounts, 21,622, decrease 1164.

30-day advances against government securities, 722, increase 47.

Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 51.20 per cent compared with 50.53 last week.

Rate of discount 3 per cent.

Credit Men See '38 Business Under '37

CORAL GABLES, Fla. (AP)—Members of the executive committee of the National Association of Credit Men in a poll conducted during the committee's annual midwinter conference predicted business this year would be 80 per cent as good as in 1937.

Other results of the poll, announced by Henry Heimann of New York, executive secretary, showed the credit men expected the following for 1938:

An increased number of failures, but not an alarming increase; an improvement in capital-labor relations; more difficulty in making collections; added credit problems caused by "too liberal distribution of cash in 1937" resulting from the undivided profits tax on corporations.

They also reported that inventories of organizations they represent were higher on Jan. 1 than a year ago, indicating more goods must be moved to warrant additional production.

Investment Trusts

Management

Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.54	13.34
Affiliated F Inc	4.29	4.72
Amerex Hold	19.75	21.50
Am Business Shrs	.75	.81
Am Gen Equip Inc	.83	.71
Am Ins Stock	4.625	5.00
British Type Inv	.30	.45
Broad St Inv	23.45	25.08
Bullock Fund	13.875	15.00
Can Inv Fund	2.75	4.15
Century Shs Tr	21.72	23.35
Chain St Investor	.25	1.00
Dividend Shs	15.94	16.95
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	1.27	1.37
Eaton & Howard Fd F	17.68	18.96
Equity Corp $3 pf	11.86	12.41
Fidelity Fund Inc	25.50	28.50
Fund Investors Inc	19.44	20.92
Gen Capital	16.27	17.61
Gen Investors Tr	30.15	32.42
Incorp Investors Tr	4.94	5.27
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	17.01	
Maryland Fund	36.25	38.25
Mass Investors Tr	6.25	6.80
Mutual Invest	20.38	21.52
Nation Wide Voting	10.96	11.97
New England Fund	1.30	1.43
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.72	13.68
Plymouth Fund Inc	12.378	14.378
Quarterly Income Shrs	.46	.54
Railway & Light Sec	11.32	12.39
Railway & Light Sec pf	8.00	11.00
Repub Investors Fund	.36	.41
Shawmut Bk Invest Tr	4.00	8.50
Spencer Trask Fund	14.53	15.82
Stand Utility Inc	15.03	.55
State Street Invest	.55	.59
Trusteed Am Bk Shs	82.00	88.00
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.63	.71
US El Lt & P Voting	.96	1.05
Wellington Fund	.88	.95
World Investment Tr	13.24	14.50
	4.36	4.95

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.625	6.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.65	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.62	...
Deposit Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.50	...
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.84	...
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.61	...
Diversified Tr C	3.65	...
Diversified Tr D	5.60	9.25
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	5.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.71	5.25
Nation Wide Sec	3.40	3.50
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	53.625	...
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1933	2.10	9½
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1935	2.00	46½
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1936	2.55	...
Nor Am Tr Shrs	2.35	9
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.00	10.50
Super of Am Tr C, D	2.00	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	5.64	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	13.375	13.875
	1.90	3.00

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair		
First Boston Corp	5.00	6.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	14.50	16.00
	2.75	3.75

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Sales price	Bid	Asked price
Bonds			
B-1	27.91	30.47	K-2 10.85 11.88
B-2	22.34	24.41	Common Stocks
B-3	14.14	15.46	S-1 20.11 20.82
B-4	7.40	8.44	S-2 15.28 16.71
Preferred Stocks			S-3 12.36 14.44
K-1	16.15	17.57	S-4 5.33 5.92

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N. Y. March No. 2	2.33	2.33	2.30	2.31	—.01
Wed March No. 2					
May	1.16¼	1.16¼	1.16¼	1.16¼	—.00¼
Wed May No. 2	1.16¼	1.16¼	1.16¼	1.16¼	—.00¼

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3½s '43-40 June	106.6	106.6	106.6
1	3½s '47-43	108	108	108
7	3¼s '46-43	107.20	107.18	107.20
3	3¼s '46-44	107.18	107.16	107.19
5	4s '44-44	112.22	112.22	112.22
1	2½s '47-45	104.10	104.10	104.10
51	2½s '45	103.1	103.1	103.1
1	3s '48-46	111.3	111	111
11	3s '48-46 reg	105.18	105.18	105.18
1	4¼s '52-47	106.14	106.8	106.14
5	2½s '51-48	117.2	117.2	117.2
10	3¼s '52-49	102.15	102.15	102.15
43	2½s '53-49	108.3	108.2	108.3
1	3¼s '54-51	99.30	99.27	99.30
14	3s '55-51	101.16	101.16	101.16
34	2½s '60-58	104.15	104.13	104.15
8	2½s '59-56	102.6	102.1	102.3
		101.4	101.3	101.4

Federal Farm Mortgage

29	3s '49-44	104.1	104	104.1

Home Owners' Loan

17	2¾s '49-39	102.4	102.3	102.4
5	3¼s '44-42	101.24	101.24	101.24
11	3s '52-44	104.3	104.1	104.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alleghany 5s '49	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
45	Alleghany 5s '50 st	38½	34½	35½
35	Allis Chalm 4s '52	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
7	Am & For P 5s 2030	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Am Int 5½s '49	97¼	97	97¼
13	Am T&T 3½s '56	113¼	113	113¼
10	Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅝	101½	101⅝
1	Am T&T Fdr cv 5s	106	106	106
1	Am W WAE 6s '75	95	95	95
13	AnacondaCop 4½s '50	105	104½	104⅝
13	Arm Del 4s '55	93½	92¾	93⅛
16	AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¾	109¾
6	AT&SF gen cv 4½s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	AOL cl tr 5½	74¾	74¾	74¾
6	Atl Gu&WI 5s	57½	57½	57½
24	B&O rfg 6s '95	40⅞	39¾	40
22	B&O 1st 5s '48	70⅛	69½	70⅛
3	B&O rfg 5s '95	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝
1	B&O 5s '96 P	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
4	B&O 5s 2000 D	34¼	34	34¼
38	B&O cv 4½s '60	39⅛	36	39⅛
1	B&O cv 4½s '60	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	50⅛	49¾	50⅛
19	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	119	119	119
10	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103¾	103½	103¾
1	BostonAMa 5s '67	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	41½	41½	41½
23	Bkly Edis 5s '41	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
206	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
61	Bkly UnE 1st '50	56¼	56¼	60½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '41	76½	76½	78½
1	Buff Gen El 4½s '81	108½	108	108½
111	Buff R&P 4½s '57	111	111	111
3	Bush Term 3s '53	39½	39½	39½
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	38	38	39
1	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	55¼	55¼	55¼
10	Can Gen El 5s '42	53	53	53
109	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	108	108	108
114	Can Nor 6½s '46	114¾	114¾	114¾
125	Can Pac 4s perp	134⅜	135	135
10	Can Pac 6½s '42	101.16	101.16	101.16
1	Carn C&C 5s '38	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Cent Foundry 6s '41	101½	101½	101½
4	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	112	112	112
9	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	12¾	13½	12½
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	99	98½	99
46	Cen Pac 5s '60	46	46	46
105	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
73	Champ'n P & P 4½s'50	73½	73½	73½
96	Champ'n P & P 5s '51	96	96	96
105	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	105½	105½	105½
105	C & O 4½s '92	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
119	C & O 3½s '96 D	119¾	119¾	119¾
96	Chi & Alton 3s '49	96	95¾	95¾
26	C B & Q 4½s '77	26	26	26
104	C B & Q gen 4s '58	104½	104¼	104½
108	Chi Gt W West 4s '59	108	108	108
19	CMStP&P 5s '75	19	18¾	18¾
123	CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	123¾	123¾	123¾
4½	CMSP & P 5s '2000 A	4½	4½	4½
22	Chi & N W gen 5s '87	22	22	22
20½	Chi & N W cv 4½s '49	20½	20½	20½
6¾	Chi & N W 4½s 2037 C	6¾	6¾	6¾
11¾	Chi & N W 4s '49	11¾	11¾	11¾
18¾	Chi & N W 4s '87	18¾	18¾	18¾
18¾	Chi & NW 3½s '87	18¾	18¾	18¾
18	CRI & P 4½s '52A	17¾	18	18
10	CRI & P cv 4½s '60	10	10	10
5½	CRI & P gen 4s '88	5½	5½	5½
18¾	CRI & P rfg 4½s '34	18¾	18¾	18¾
9¼	C T H & SE inc 5s '60	9¼	9¼	9¼
53	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	53	52	53
105	Cin G & E 4½s '57	105	105	105
90½	C N W 2nd 4½s '52	90½	90	90½
97¼	C N W gen 5½s '37	97¼	97	97¼
64½	Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '70	64½	64½	64½
104¼	ColGas&E 4½s '61 B	104¼	103½	103½
107¾	ColGas&E 5s '61 C	107¾	107¾	107¾
97¾	Colo Ind 5s '40	97¾	97¾	97¾
103¼	Colum G&E 5s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
101	Comw Ed 5s '37	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '38	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '39	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '40	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '41	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '42	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '43	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '44	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '45	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '46	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '47	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '48	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '49	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '50	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '51	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '52	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '53	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '54	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '55	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '56	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '57	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '58	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '59	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '60	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '61	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '62	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '63	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '64	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '65	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '66	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '67	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '68	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '69	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '70	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '71	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '72	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '73	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '74	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '75	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '76	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '77	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '78	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '79	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '80	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '81	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '82	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '83	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '84	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '85	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '86	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '87	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '88	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '89	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '90	101	101	101
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101	Comw Ed 5s '105	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '106	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '107	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '108	101	101	101
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101	Comw Ed 5s '195	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '196	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '197	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '198	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '199	101	101	101
101	Comw Ed 5s '200	101	101	101

Sales in $1000 — High — Low — 2:00

2	NYNH&H 3½s '56	18½	18½	18½
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	NY O & W gen 4s '55	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	NY Ry 6s '35 st	7½	7½	7½
1	NY Ry 6s '58 st	94½	94½	94½
2	NY & R Gas 5s '51A	94½	94½	94½
9	NY Tel 4½s '39	91	91	91
1	NY Tel 3½s '67	106¾	106½	106¾
25	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	NY W & Bos 4½s '46	70	70	70
1	NL & O Pow 5s '35 A	6½	6½	6½
1	Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	83	83	83
29	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	11½	11	11
20	Nor W & Va '96	11½	11½	11½
4	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	104	103¾	104
6	Nor Pac 6s 2047	103¾	103¼	103¼
2	Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	87¾	87½	87¾
2	Nor Pac 6½s 2047	78	78	78
9	Nor Pac 4s '97	76	76	76
6	Nor Pac 3s 2047	92	91¾	91¾
18	Ohio Ed 4s '65	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s '97	103	102¾	102¾
1	Ohio Ed 5½s '72	102	102	102
3	Okla G & E 3¾s '66	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	102	102	102
5	OtisSteel½s'62	108¾	108¾	108¾
9	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	74¾	74	74½
11	Pac G & E 3½s '61	102	102	102
6	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105½	105½	105½
3	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	108¾	109¼	109¼
42	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	81	81	81
2	Pen Co 3½s '41 B	106¾	106½	106¾
1	Pen RR gen 5s '65	103½	103½	103½
7	Pen RR gen 4½s '60	111½	111½	111½
7	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	105¾	105¼	105¾
7	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89½	89	89
9	Pen RR 3¾s '70	100¾	100½	100½
13	Pen RR 3½s '52	84¼	84	84
20	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	106¾	106¾	106¾
11	Phil BaldWash 4s'43	110	110	110
6	Phil Elec 3½s'67	93½	93	93
4	Phil Read C&I 6s'49	106½	106½	106½
15	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	17	17	17
58	Philippine Ry 4s'37	17¾	17	17¼
3	PCCC & StL 5s'70 A	112¾	112¾	112¾
3	Porto Gen El 4½s'60	54	54	54
22	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	47	46	47
1	Purity Bak 5s'48	16¾	16¼	16½
1	Reading 4½s'97 A	84½	84½	84½
27	Rem Rand 4½s'56	84¼	84¼	84½
5	Republic Stl 5½s'54	94¾	94¾	94¾
9	Republic Stl 4½s'61	107½	107½	107½
2	Republic Stl 4½s'56	87	86¾	86¾
2	Revere Cp&B 4½s'58	87	87	87
2	Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	StLIM&SthR&G 5s	96½	96	96
1	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	63¾	63¾	63¾
5	StLSF 4½s '78	13	13	13
4	StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	13½	13½	13½
5	StLSF 4s 50A ct	11½	11½	11½
4	StL SW 5s 52	11½	12¾	12¾
7	StP&KC ShL 4s 41	34½	34½	34½
38	Sean A L cn 6s 45	9	9	9
1	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	10½	10	10
4	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	9¾	9¾	9¾
3	Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	8¼	8	8
5	Shell Un 3½s 51	8	8	8
5	Skelly Oil 4s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
99	Socony VacOil3½s 50	99	99	99
1	So Bell T&T 3½s 62	107¾	107½	107½
2	So Cal Gas 4½s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
19	So Cal Gas4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	108	108	108
2	Sou Pac 4½s 68	93¾	93¾	93¾
6	Sou Pac 4½s 81	83¾	83¾	83¾
15	So Pac 4½s 49	83	83	83½
7	So Pac 3¾s 46	91¾	91¾	91¾
2	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	82	82	82
76	South Ry gen 6s 56	76	75½	76
11	South Ry cn 5s 94	58¾	58¾	58¾
12	South Ry gen 4s 56	78½	78½	78½
5	Stalen Mfg 4s 46	45	44	44
10	Stand Oil N J 4s 61	104	104	104
1	Studebaker 6s cv 45	101½	101¼	101¼
14	Ten El Pow 6s 47 A	71¾	71¾	71¾
1	TC RR A St L 4s 53	106	106	106
5	Tex Corp 3½s 51	108¾	108½	108¾
6	Tex & Pac 5s 2000	106	106	106
38	Third Av 4½ 60	118	115½	115½
16	Third Ave 4s 60	82	82	82
7	Tide W A O 4½s 42	34½	33½	33½
10	Un El Mo 3¾s 82	101¼	101¾	102¾
1	Union Oil Cal 4s 42	107	107	107
18	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	118	118	118
112	Un Pac 3½s 71	112¾	112	112
94	Unit BisAm 5s 50	94	94	94
106½	Un Cig-Wt Strs 5s52	106½	106½	106½
69¾	Unit Drug 5s 53	69¾	69¾	69¾
81¾	U S Rub 5s 47	81¾	81¾	81¾
105½	Utah L&Trac 5s 44	105½	104¾	105½
84½	Utah P&L 5s 44	84½	84¼	84½
85½	Utica Gas 5½s 57	85½	85½	85½
50	Va Ry & Pow 5s 34

Wonders of Research: Sea-Floor Rake

Explorers start on motor cruiser from California, to collect ocean specimens in waters off the shores of Mexico and Central and South America—Planet Jupiter makes ready to surrender place in evening sky long brilliantly held

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hoping to make important contributions to marine knowledge, representatives of several western universities, museums and public zoos have joined an expedition headed by Capt. G. Allan Hancock, Hollywood patron of the arts and sciences. The party sailed on Captain Hancock's 195-foot motor cruiser Velero III for a cruise down the west coast of Mexico, Central and South America with stops scheduled at off-shore islands such as the Cocos, Malpelo, Galapagos and the Bird Islands.

With modern dredges aboard for raking the sea-bottom, the vessel will visit the Bay of Manta, where 250 years ago the freebooter Basil Ringrose lost a treasure ship carrying $25,000,000 in gold doubloons and silver plate.

Dr. Hubert L. Clark of Harvard University intends combing the floor of Manta Bay—not for pirate gold, though none will be thrown back should it happen to land in the dredge. The treasure Dr. Clark seeks is a goodly collection of Echinoderms, sea stars. He hopes to build a comprehensive collection of these creatures.

Wide World

On Bridge of Velero III

Left to Right—W. Charles Swett, Capt. G. Allan Hancock, Dr. Hubert L. Clark of Harvard, Dr. Edwin Palmer, Dr. George S. Meyers of Stanford, and John S. Garth of the University of Southern California

Sky Scannings: Sun Lags

The sun passed through the winter solstice on Dec. 22, and thereby established several superlatives; the shortest days, the longest nights, the farthest distance south of the celestial equator and the least heat and light falling upon the earth's surface.

To these are to be added the geometrical fact that at the time of the solstices, Dec. 22 and June 22, the sun is changing its distance from the celestial equator most slowly. If the shape of the ecliptic, the sun's apparent yearly path through the sky is recalled, it is readily seen that for several days in the neighborhood of the solstices the sun is moving in a segment of its path practically parallel to the celestial equator. As it advances into the more sloping side of the curve, it begins to draw closer to the equator at an accelerated rate.

Depending upon this, the relation of the length of day to that of night is being changed at this season most slowly.

For instance, in the latitude of Boston, daylight has increased in the past three weeks from 8h. 47m. to 9h. 2m., or 15m.—about 45s. a day average. These figures are from sunrise to sunset. In the next three weeks, daylight will increase about 1m. 45s. average. Compare these figures with those for the three weeks preceding the vernal equinox, March 1 to March 22. In this period, daylight will increase 1h. 5m., a daily average of over three minutes, and at the end of it the day will be 12h. 11m. long.

Jupiter is setting now shortly after 6 p. m., and will soon be off the celestial stage for the rest of the year. Mars is rapidly overtaking Saturn in its eastward journey in the sky; it is now less than 1 hour to the westward, having left Jupiter behind almost three times that distance. It will pass Saturn on Feb. 2. Mercury will reach its maximum distance west of the sun on Feb. 20, over 1½ hours. Two days later, Venus will pass the sun, on the opposite side from the earth, and will become an evening star.

Poultry in Wax Paper

A method of handling poultry in cold storage, likely to be favored by Canadian exporters, was shown to the National Research Council in Ottawa, when a box of frozen chickens was taken from a storage vault where they had been packed for 14 months.

In a wax paper wrapping, developed by Dr. W. H. Cook, the poultry came out with no sign of "freezer burn," or dark splotch, usually accepted as a concomitant of storage. According to the Associated Press, Maj. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, president of the Council, suggested that this development would be of tremendous value to poultry raisers throughout North America.

Odd Element

Chemistry boasts a possible 92 elements in the atomic table. But Dr. Harriet H. Fillinger, professor of chemistry at Hollins College, Virginia, believes there should be 93—the odd one being the element "Human Interest," absolutely necessary, she says, in the teaching of chemistry to mildly interested students.

To back up her theory, she has devised a display cabinet of chemical elements, based on the old "Mendeleeff" periodic table of elements. It is designed to unravel the tangle of identification by showing samples of 66 out of the 92 elements together with solutions of principal salts showing their characteristic colors. Radium is one of the elements missing from the display, but there is an empty radium tube.

Medal to Botanist

Dr. William Crocker, director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, N. Y., will be awarded the gold medal of the American Institute for "his unique leadership in the organization of plant research." The medal is awarded annually for distinguished contributions to the advancement of science which have a broad influence on human welfare.

Dr. Crocker is noted for his studies on the germination of seeds and his supervision of the work of Hitchcock and Zimmerman leading to the discovery of plant growth hormones. Hormodin A has been successfully compounded in the chemical laboratory and greatly speeds up the process of rooting plant cuttings.

Material for Grinding

Chemists are searching for a cheap substitute for the diamond to use in grinding and polishing the harder alloys and tools of industry. Here is a chance for some brilliant young chemist to become famous. There is a trend toward harder and harder tools in industry and the cutting properties of the diamond have not even been approached by the hardest synthetic commercial abrasive.

This is in substance the appeal of Dr. Frank J. Tone, president of the Carborundum Company, as he accepted the 1938 William H. Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry, for his work in the development of brasives and refractories.

Sweden Basking in Prosperity Has Depression Plan Ready

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment expenditure should increase as private enterprise contracts and diminish as private enterprise expands.

The unexpectedly faulty timing of the program was fully recognized by the Government, which determined that, in any future depression, a plan for compensating expenditure by the Government should be prepared beforehand. A committee of experts on social policy recommended that the measures to be undertaken should be planned in detail, so that works could be brought into construction immediately, and to the extent that indices of unemployment showed to be necessary.

Inventory Planned

On Jan. 20, 1936, the Government appointed a Preparatory-Works Committee headed by Dr. Sigfrid Hansson, brother of the Prime Minister, and present chairman of the Royal Social Board, whose duty was to prepare an inventory of all public works which would be suitable for construction in the 10-year period 1937-1947, by the State, or the Communes, or by private enterprise with state subsidy. Stress was to be laid on those works which could be postponed or brought forward according to business conditions. Further information was obtained on those works, which, though socially desirable, could hardly be expected to come to fruition within the 10-year period.

The final inventory was ready in the autumn of 1937 for government approval, with the information obtained from nearly 2000 governmental bodies and quasi-public institutions. Purely state works, it was found, were the least flexible. The naval and aircraft construction program was dependent on the European situation and the expansion of communications works was largely conditioned by the actual need for increased communications services in periods of business expansion. Road and agricultural works were the most flexible.

The inventory consisting of works ranging from a new royal palace to gas-works and fire-stations gave the following results for the period from 1937-1947:

State Works	$178,000,000
Communal Works	141,000,000
Roads and Streets	242,000,000
Agricultural Works	116,000,000
Forestry Works	37,000,000
Total	$714,000,000

It has been reckoned that more than 200,000,000 days of work will be available—enough to occupy the entire industrial population of Sweden for 10 months. The expenditure represents a huge sum for a nation whose population is less than that of New York City and whose annual budget is only a little more than half of New York's. Moreover, this does not include a housing program which is as yet still in committee.

The present economic situation is highly favorable in Sweden but in the last analysis it is the foreign markets which determine Swedish prosperity and therefore Swedish policy. The boom in Sweden is intimately linked with the rearming of Europe. The Prime Minister of Sweden, Per Albin Hansson, explained last summer that, though Sweden was benefiting heavily from exports of iron ore to Germany, and though it was politically impossible to stop these exports of iron ore, he would prefer a depression in Sweden to a prosperity dependent upon European rearmament.

Housing Emphasized

He went on to say that, since late in 1935, when it was assured that recovery was definite, the Government began to consider its program for an expected future recession since Sweden was dependent upon exports in an unstable world. One of the first steps was to appoint committees to consider both public works and housing as a means of maintaining purchasing power and of alleviating unemployment, as well as to stimulate private enterprise. Housing conditions in Sweden are inferior to those of the other Scandinavian countries and Mr. Hansson said that it was desirable that housing form a large part of any future expansionist program, because of its economic and social advantages.

The budget was being reorganized to provide for deficit financing of the program but with sufficient guarantees of a quick repayment of the funds borrowed. The possibilities of an economic-expansionist program have been aided by the large accumulation by the Riksbank of foreign exchange which will enable an expansionist program to proceed without endangering the Swedish crown. The Prime Minister stated that the proposed program represented the Government's belief that the previous public works program of 1934 had proved its merits.

Shanghai Plans 'New Deal'

(Continued from Page 1)

suggest something of what any such plan must envisage.

Security and a no-partisan administration are two obvious requisites for Shanghai. In 1932, when China and Japan first locked in combat in this area, efforts were made to provide for a neutralized area about the city as safeguard against future warfare and the futility of these efforts is written large in the current record. Chinese have resisted the whole idea of an international city or a demilitarized zone as contrary to their national aspirations, and although such a thing might work for Chinese prosperity it is certain that political aspects would forbid Chinese acquiescence in such proposals, unless it were an alternative to something worse, from the Japanese.

The Japanese for their part have always insisted that they wanted security and fair, i. e. not British-dominated, administration of Shanghai and at the outset of the present fighting they would perhaps have been quite enthusiastic over some such plan as is now being discussed. But the military is now so thoroughly in the saddle that the civilian element has a feeling that Japan must dominate the whole situation here. On the whole the prospects for Japanese acquiescence seem a bit brighter than those for Chinese in spite of the fact that the Chinese have now been driven far out of this area and their former rights and privileges in foreign Shanghai have been taken over by Japan.

Mutual Satisfaction Needed

It is the theory of those supporting the plan that both sides would have to be satisfied, along with the neutrals, to arrive at any permanently workable situation. Thus there should be some sort of Chinese administrative head, even though he were more or less devoid of actual power and his selection perhaps dictated behind the scenes by the Japanese if they were by then the unseen controllers of whatever Chinese Government existed.

While there are good arguments for making Shanghai a free port, it seems certain that there would be deep Chinese resentment against this on the ground that it virtually would set up a separate state within China, and it would also impose upon the Chinese a great problem of controlling smuggling. It would be essential that the Chinese Government be given a free hand in voluntarily issuing a charter for the new Shanghai Government, superseding the present completely out-of-date and vague land regulations under which the administration of the International Settlement is now carried on.

All this leaves the Japanese rather out of consideration. But their main civilian aspirations here are trade and security. The new city would be so organized that they could no longer complain of domination by any other nationality; they could be freed from the prospect of conflict with the Chinese, and they would be free to rebuild their present shattered trade—all things which should be fundamental to them.

Demilitarized Zone

In the matter of security, some sort of demilitarized zone would have to be provided about Shanghai with the full acquiescence of the Chinese and probably controlled by the Chinese. Shanghai itself would eventually have no foreign troops whatever although they could be called in as hitherto if necessary. It should be borne in mind that until 1927 no foreign troops were stationed here. The city would rely upon a large, strong and unified police force, plus the demilitarized zone the dimensions of which would probably be from 10 to 20 miles wide, but framed only after full consultation of military men including Chinese.

This has taken no great account of the city itself and obviously the make-up of the city is a "touchy" point because at the present time Shanghai is divided into three municipalities—the International Settlement, the French Concession and the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai, now entirely under Japanese control. The questions raised are obvious:

Will the French wish to come in on any sort of consolidated-city plan?

Will the Japanese relax their grip on Chinese territory?

Will the Chinese acquiesce in any arrangement which means giving up their own municipality?

'New Deal' Needed

It seems possible that the project of a neutralized protective zone could be worked out without changing the status of any of the three areas. But this was tried in 1932 and failed. In any event a "new deal" for the outmoded status of the International Settlement is so long overdue that it is earnestly hoped some sweeping plan can go through with approval of everyone concerned.

It is conceded, however, that even if the French held out, a great deal could be accomplished by throwing together the Chinese area and the Settlement as a newly chartered city and by surrounding this (plus the French Concession) by a protective demilitarized zone. There would in such case be no French participation in the chartered city, but the French would be protected by the demilitarized area—a welcome thing from their point of view—and they would collaborate with the other area as they now collaborate with the Settlement in such matters as police functions, mutual honoring of motorcar license plates, and so on.

The great hope now is that all parties—particularly the Chinese and the Japanese—can be made to agree in outline, that Shanghai may once more get on its feet and live anew.

Britain and Eire to Confer

(Continued from Page 1)

of the six-year economic war between the two countries and the removal of differences arising from the British Admiralty's rights of occupation and control of Free State harbors and docks.

The third main issue, namely unification of North and South Ireland, is expected to be brought up by Mr. de Valera, but it is recognized that this can hardly be settled by direct discussions between Dublin and London, considering that Mr. de Valera's chief task in this question is to win over Northern Ireland.

Nevertheless the end of partition is known to be one of Mr. de Valera's main ambitions and therefore likely to be his chief concern in London.

Personnel of Higher Rank

The importance of the forthcoming discussions is seen in personnel representing the two countries which include, for Britain, in addition to the Prime Minister, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of the Dominions; and Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, who is concerned in questions relating to Northern Ireland. Those representing the Dublin Government include Mr. de Valera; Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry; Sean T. McEntee, Minister for Finance, and Dr. James Ryan, Minister for Agriculture.

The Downing Street discussions will be the first formal talks between the two countries for several years, though there have been periodic informal meetings between Mr. de Valera and Mr. MacDonald.

The disputes are of long standing. They began in 1932, when the de Valera government defaulted in a payment of £1,500,000 in annuities due to Britain as an installment of the land annuity payments owed by the Irish tenant purchases. Britain clapped on special duties up to 100 per cent ad valorem on imports from the Irish Free State, to remain in force until the amount of the annuities withheld had been collected. Soon after Britain placed a 20 per cent duty on the chief imports from the State.

Tariff Retaliation

The Free State retaliated with increased duties on commodities imported from Britain and Northern Ireland. Thus started a long tariff war in which the Free State suffered more than Britain, owing to its almost complete dependence on the British market, which absorbed 92 per cent of its exports. Nevertheless British trade was considerably affected.

Unrest among the Free State cattle raisers and increase of unemployment forced Mr. de Valera to make several attempts at an understanding without, however, reaching any permanent solution. The coming talks indicate a hopeful advance toward an understanding.

The initiative in the present move was Mr. de Valera's and a generous tribute was paid him in the British press as also to Mr. MacDonald for "courage and wisdom beyond his years."

Ship Comeback Hope Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

returned to San Francisco and faced accusations of misconduct in a federal inquiry. The Government's mortgage on the President Hoover made it, not the company, beneficiary of the insurance on the liner.

Mr. Kennedy's Pacific Coast conferences covered the entire business of building and operating ships for service in the Pacific, an enterprise now disrupted by financial difficulties, labor troubles, and the strife in the Far East. Regarding labor troubles, which within the past year have tied up San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle, Wash., waterfronts, Mr. Kennedy conferred with labor leaders and employers' groups and made it clear he considers greater stability of labor policy essential to solution of shipping problems. The alternative to continued strife between employers and employed, he intimated, would be Government operation of ships.

He spoke favorably of amendments to the maritime act, now pending in Congress, which would establish machinery for settlement of maritime labor disputes similar to that which has successfully served the railways.

Mr. Kennedy could give no assurance a way would be found to continue "luxury" passenger liner service between New York and California ports, now being discontinued because the two lines engaged in it find it a losing business. The intercoastal service, he explained, does not come within the scope of the commission's authority; it is concerned only with overseas shipping services. High Panama Canal tolls, which are given by the companies as one reason for discontinuing this service, could not, he pointed out, be lowered for American ships without violating treaties with other nations.

In a radio talk following conferences in San Francisco on Jan. 7, Mr. Kennedy intimated the granting of subsidies to any form of domestic transportation to the exclusion of others was likely to result in serious difficulties. In this connection, he pleased western shipping circles by condemning the Pettingill bill, now before Congress, which is designed to repeal the "long and short haul" clause of the Interstate Commerce Act. This clause prohibits railroads from charging lower rates for a long haul than for a short one. If the Pettingill bill should become law, railroads could charge less for a long haul than for a short one, and intercoastal shipping would feel the effect. The bill has passed the House twice, and is now in committee in the Senate.

Mr. Kennedy saw the principal hope of solving the intercoastal shipping problem in plans for national defense. More than half the vessels needed in time of national emergency, he pointed out, are engaged in domestic commerce.

He spoke with enthusiasm of the contract the commission has concluded with Standard Oil for construction of 12 tankers with a speed of 16½, rather than the usual 12½ knots. These faster ships would be useful as naval auxiliaries, and Mr. Kennedy considers the contract an example of what can be done by capitalizing on needs of national defense to promote shipbuilding. The present situation in the Far East brings this element of the question into the spotlight.

West Coast shipbuilders were pleased with Mr. Kennedy's assurance not only that a shipbuilding boom is imminent, but that some way will be found to give Pacific Coast shipyards their full share of this work.

A representative of the Maritime Commission will conduct further hearings on the Pacific Coast beginning at San Diego, Calif., on Jan. 24 and continuing in Los Angeles, Stockton, Calif., San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Wash., and Seattle.

Panay Salvage Plan Abandoned by Navy

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13 (AP)—United States naval authorities announced today that efforts to salvage the American gunboat Panay, sunk by Japanese bombs in the Yangtse river, Dec. 12, had been abandoned after the ship's safe and official papers had been recovered.

A salvage crew taken by the gunboat Oahu to the point above Nanking where the Panay went down announced the gunboat was damaged beyond repair and her hull was abandoned. Some personal belongings of the crew also were recovered.

General Classified

HELP WANTED—MEN

ST. LOUIS, MO — Able and experienced FOOTBALL and BASKETBALL COACH who also possesses thorough qualifications for teaching secondary school subjects: Christian Scientist preferred. Reply Box P-10, 1075 Railway Exchange Bldg.

STAMPS FOR SALE

STAMP COLLECTORS
High Grade Used Approvals, U. S. and Foreign, for reliable applicants. ROBERT LUCAS, 275 Main St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LIVING-ROOM, bedroom, kitchenette, furnished; share bath with woman in room separated by hall from other rooms; excellent locality downtown. Write Box T-1, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BEAUTY SERVICE

ELIZABETH SCHWARZ
Enjoy your next permanent in the privacy of your own home by a thoroughly experienced operator. Phone Flushing, N. Y. 9-9036.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
472 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CORSETIERES

IDEAL CORSET SHOP
4611 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Garments for every figure. WI. 6-5017

JEAN—Graduate Corsetiere
Brooklyn, N. Y. 738 Franklin Ave., near Eastern Parkway. Alterations free of charge

DRESSMAKING

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Agnes Vilbors, frocks, suits, coats exquisitely reasonably done. Hawthorne Court, Apt. A-4, 72-34 Austin St., Bou 6-5964

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Dress Making; also specializing in remodeling your last year's gown to conform to the latest fashion. MARY OVERNO, 440 Park Avenue.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH Employment Agency—High class domestic help; male, female; all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7632.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
204 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymkt. Sq., Boston; CAP. 3433

FOR RENT

PORT WASHINGTON, Long Island—Elegant furnished house; 8 rooms, 2 baths, double garage, library, grand piano, radio, oil burner, electric refrigerator, washing machine; by month or year. Write George Scott, 8 Amherst Place.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL reduction sale reproductions, antiques, rugs, and new Simmons bedding. Also unusually fine showroom models for living rooms, bedrooms, and dining rooms; bargains guaranteed. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 59th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINDSOR'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5072.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included
$4.95 regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
4 P. O. ARCADE

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

Savings for Every Home and Family in Howland's 80th Mill End Sale
Now in Progress
MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S MEIGS
January Clearance
EAGLE SHIRTS
and other famous $2.00 shirts
$1.69—3 for $3.00
Reg. $2.00

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel 4000 Birdseye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
140 to 148 GREENWICH AVE

W. D. WEBB INC.
Jewelers
A Schick Shaver Is in Season Every Day in the Year
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

THERMOMETERS
Indoor and Outdoor
Refrigerator, Oven, Meat, Candy and Jelly. Deep Fat Frying.
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

Come In and See Our Display
1938 RADIOS
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 3000 OPP RAILROAD STATION

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
JACQUE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3281

Fig Bran Muffins
30c a Dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Come In and Get Your EARLY SELECTION of VALENTINES
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1803

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S COLONY STREET Phone 880

STYLETEX CO.
announces their annual final Clearance Sale on the entire stock—starts January 13.
COME EARLY

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
310 MAIN STREET PHONE 18-W

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET
Electrical Appliances, Toasters, Grills, Irons, Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
348 MAIN STREET

COMMUNITY STORE
Meats and Groceries
Frosted Foods a Specialty
326 S. Main Street Phone 446
We Deliver

WRUBEL'S
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
RED CROSS SHOES $6.50

NEW BRITAIN

ART. JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main St. Phone 1158
New Britain Conn.

NEW HAVEN

*Electrol Oil Burner
$11.50 per month
*275-gal. Tank
*and one year's supply of oil.
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDE HARD WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
Custom Tailoring and Men's Apparel
A Shop Men Enjoy
162 ORANGE STREET

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET Corner Temple

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
Delivery Service
Hat Renovating
138 Temple St. 7-1314

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Radios and Lamps
for Long Winter Evenings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

The HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printing
32 Wall Street Tel. 957 Norwalk
(Up one flight)

SALE!
ENNA JETTICKS For Women $3.95 and $4.95
BOSTONIANS For Men $7.45
ARNOLD'S PLAYWELTS For Children $2.45
ARNOLD'S BOOT SHOP
64 Wall Street Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

91st Semi-Annual Clothing Sale
MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS
$19.75 were $25
$33.75 were $40
$24.75 were $30
$37.75 were $45
$42.75 were $55
$28.75 were $35
$39.75 were $50
Dress Wear Not Included
Blue Suits 10% OFF
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Phone 4-1532 Delivery Service
The Kingsbury Shop
Utmost in Fine Tailoring Fur Work
SOUREN TERZIAN 49 RIVER STREET
STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Mantell & Martin's
Store Wide
JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Sport and Casual Coats as Low as $14.00
Silk and Wool Dresses as Low as $3.75

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Stamford 3-3171
January White Sales
Corset Sales - Notion Sales
NOW IN PROGRESS

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included $4.95 regularly $6.00
STUART'S
200 ATLANTIC STREET

January Clearance Sale
of Corsets and Brassieres
in all our popular brands
Annette SHOP 290 Main St. Tel. 4-6022

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

We know our Monitor Friends are not Bargain hunters—but we do believe that they are thrifty and appreciate special values in Quality merchandise.

That is just what our January Clearance Sale offers.

These Sale offerings in sheets and pillow cases are notable for their dependable quality and low prices.

"PEPPERELL" PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES—This is an extra fine quality sheet costing slightly more than a plain, ordinary cotton sheet.

72x108 Plain Hem. January Clearance Sale Price, each	$1.44
81x99 Plain Hem. January Clearance Sale Price, each	$1.44
81x108 Plain Hem. January Clearance Sale Price, each	$1.54
90x108 Plain Hem. January Clearance Sale Price, each	$1.74
42x38½ Plain Hem. January Clearance Sale Price, each	39c
45x38½ Plain Hem. January Clearance Sale Price, each	39c

HEMSTITCHED

72x108 Hemstitched. January Clearance Sale Price, each	$1.74
81x99 Hemstitched. January Clearance Sale Price, each	$1.74
81x108 Hemstitched. January Clearance Sale Price, each	$1.88
90x108 Hemstitched. January Clearance Sale Price, each	$1.99
42x38½ Hemstitched. January Clearance Sale Price, each	55c
45x38½ Hemstitched. January Clearance Sale Price, each	55c

If you are not proud to invite friends to your home, something needs adjusting.

Perhaps it's the shabby appearance of the rugs and draperies.

May We Help You to Renovate Them?

Phone 3-3161 for any PERRY Service

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Super-Savings in
1938's Store-Wide Economy Event . . .
GREAT JANUARY SALE!
HOWLAND-HUGHES

St. Regis Restaurant
Mgr. L. A. Chronis
Delicious Foods
Excellent Service
"NEVER CLOSED"
Exchange Place Waterbury, Conn.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Every Department Will Have
JANUARY
Worthwhile Savings
on dozens of things for the entire family

The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

NEW YORK

ALBANY

January Sales
at
WHITNEY'S
Spell S-A-V-I-N-G-S
North Pearl St. Albany, N. Y.

FRANCES BICKEL
170 State St., Albany
January Clearance Sale
Generous Reductions on DRESSES for Daytime and Evening—Velvets, Woolens, Crepes for Misses and Women.

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

Cotrell & Leonard
Storewide Clearance
SALE
Fur Coats, Dresses, Shoes, Accessories

BINGHAMTON

Builders' Supplies
The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

Arthur M. Leonard
Jeweler
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

PARLOR CITY SHOE STORE
40 Court Street
It will pay you to attend the clearance sale of beautiful shoes at our Court Street store.

Choice and Rare Flowers Can Be Furnished by Us for Weddings, Anniversaries or Any Occasion
Barnes Flower Shop
Riviera Theatre Bldg. G. Stuart Mace, Mgr.
Syracuse Shop, 356 E. Jefferson Street

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Clearance Sales
All Winter Clothes—During January and Early February. Drastic reductions in Men's, Women's, Children's Winter Costumes to make way for Spring.

January Sales
of White Goods, Housefurnishings, Furs
February Sale
of Fine Furniture. Your big opportunity for great savings, at
McLEAN'S

Why Not Start the New Year Right
by Ordering a Supply of
'blue coal'
D. L. & W.
Fuel & Supply Co., Inc.
315 Court St. Binghamton, N. Y.
PHONE 4-1361

First Nelly Don Dresses
. . . fresh at first Spring posies, to dramatize you in color as you wear them under dark or fur coats. 5.95 to 10.95.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0300—3022

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD. Tel. 3385

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
40 Palmer Avenue, Bronxville, N. Y.
Phone 0050 Bronxville 0120
Estab. 1913

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 4473—4473 TUCKAHOE
SPENCER-SERVICE
Individually Designed Foundation Garments, Girdles, Brassieres and Belts
Measurements taken in your home. Call for appt. Oakwood 1047—or write 615 South Sixth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
MARY A. McFADDEN

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Glass in a Hardware Store
100 Fresh Ave. Tel. 3167

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND ANY TIME ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
240 East 149th St. Mott Haven 5-2140
New York City Tuxedo 4662

ATTENTION
Are you satisfied with your hair? If Not Consult
MARTHA
Reduced prices Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
Martha's Beauty Salon
18 PARK LANE TEL. 0038
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that accrue in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertising realize the value of its advertising investment.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store

SCHICK SILVER
Shaves with comfort without soap, water, cream, lather or blades.
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
Parkway Road Tel. 1271

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Great 7461
10 A. M.-3 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly Co.'s
JANUARY WHITE SALES
Now in Progress
Main and Mohawk Streets
BUFFALO

GRANT 3366
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
308 19th Street Lincoln 0780

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
READING
Try our Laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
Phone JE 1800

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market Buffalo, N. Y.

The Smith Company
PRINTING
1190 Hertel Ave. Riverside 6667

GLOVERSVILLE

Our Semi Annual SHOE CLEARANCE of Quality FOOTWEAR
with prices greatly reduced is NOW in full swing
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN ST.

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.

January SALE OF SALES
Now in Progress
ARGERSINGER'S

Farhart Garage
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
GLOVERSVILLE 4034 JOHNSTOWN 646

PUTMAN'S MARKETS
The home of fine quality meats. Meats prices are down, and the quality is better. Meat is your best buy in food products.
Johnstown Gloversville

ITHACA

Treman, King & Co.
The House of Tradition
The House of Quality
A reputation of integrity earned because of the policies of its Founders—still our policies today—Dependable merchandise, fair prices.

JAMESTOWN

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

KENMORE

The WIGGERY INC.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Pres.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2303 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2131
Mon., Wed. 6PM Fri. Evenings

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. RI. 2946

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. RI 2564

LARCHMONT

The Candy Box
Attractive Gift Boxes
of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
60c lb.
A large selection of Hard Candies
1933-A PALMER AVE.

Lending Library
THE GIFT SHOP
of
LOTTIE C. DILLON
130 Palmer Avenue

Long Island

BALDWIN

J. SCHIFFMACHER
Gulf Service Station
Smith Street Service Station
Smith Street and Grand Avenue
TEL. 6473

Grand Fish Market
Sea Foods in Season
Orders Delivered
Tel. Freeport 5908
90 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE

Frank hair stylist
Tel. Baldwin 4767

MARYANNA SHOP
74 Merrick Road
Dresses, Millinery, Hosiery
Sportswear, also Dressmaking
Alterations Free of Charge
Our Winter Clearance Sale Is Now in Progress
BARGAINS GALORE!

Wind's Kiddy Shop
78 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

BAY SHORE

"Let Us Do Your Work"
ISLIP SANITARY LAUNDRY CO.
Saxon Ave., Islip, Long Island
Phones Bay Shore 432, Islip 2206

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
Bay Shore and Babylon

FLORENCE ROSS, Prop.
Mother's Restaurant
REAL HOME COOKED MEALS
Main St. and Ocean Ave.
Bay Shore, N. Y.

Pattrey
FLOWERS—PLANTS
62 5th AVE., BAY SHORE, L. I.
PHONE BAY SHORE 302

The Blue Bake Shop
Delicious Home Made Doughnuts
Frozen Plum Pudding and Mince Pies
Our Baking is so delicious and so reasonable in price that you will want to make us your permanent headquarters for desserts.
21 E. Main St., next to Cortland Hotel

BAY SHORE DE LUXE MARKET
Wm. A. Rettmer
"BUY QUALITY"
Main St., cor. South Park Ave.
Telephone Bay Shore 668

TELEPHONE BAY SHORE 444
Benn's Confectionery Store
Home Made Ice Cream and Candy
Fancy Ice Cream Moulds for Parties
Orders Delivered Promptly
181 WEST MAIN ST. BAY SHORE, N. Y.

William Fowler
Photographer
60 Fifth Avenue Bay Shore
Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y. 3129-J

FREISTADT
ULMSCHNEIDER'S
Complete line of Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Dorothy Gray and Bolesse Preparations.
CANDIES—ICE CREAM
98 Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 108

Our 6th Annual
⅓ Off Sale
Starts Jan. 14th
Come Early and get the Best Values
Freedman's Dept. Store

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE (Continued)

HARDWARE—PAINTS and HOUSEWARES
Morris Freedman
7-9-11 W. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors Birdseye Frosted Foods.
BIRDS EYE
Charles & Co. Products
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
30 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON

BAY SHORE—Islip

BOSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll like our weigh"
Coal—FUEL OIL—Coke
Bay Shore 1130—PHONES—Islip 1122

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
GERTRUDE HATS
Ready for Southern Wear
on our
Dobbs Hats—*Exclusive Agent*
Dobbs Accurate Headsizes— Fine Fur Felts Whites and Many New Spring Shades
493 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere
Tel. CEDARHURST 1716
CHATEAU MARKET
JOHN BERGER, *Prop.*
SELECT MEATS POULTRY and PROVISIONS
STATION PLAZA

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-5743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE SALE of Dresses and Hats
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. Spalholz
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 years
18-24 122nd Street College Point, N. Y.
Up One Flight Ph. Flushing 9-2834

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET TEL. Fl. 9-2734

J. C. MacDougall, Ltd.
136-68 Roosevelt Avenue
CUSTOM CLOTHES, DOBBS HATS
FURNISHINGS
Ready-to-Wear Clothes $35.00
Independence 3-7677

FOREST HILLS

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-13 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Authorized Ford *Dealers*
Christensen and Weiss Motors, Inc.
(Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Rego Park)
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.
Bou. 8-0881

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-0888

FISCHER'S
Manhattan Shirt and Pajama
SALE
SHIRTS: 2.00 . . . 1.65; 2.50 . . . 1.85
PAJAMAS: 2.00 . . . 1.65; 2.50 . . . 1.65; 2.50 . . . 3.65
107-08 Continental Ave. Bou. 8-8389

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Many Useful 5c and 10c Articles
Complete Line House Furnishings
GARDENS, HARDWARE and PAINTS
S. I. Levine
21-46 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-8258

FREEPORT

BEN VERITY
261 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
Phone Freeport 1221
ESSO FUEL OIL and COAL
Weight—Quality—Service

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Freeport 3693
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

Half Yearly
Suit and Overcoat Sale
Our but twice a year sale of high-grade SUITS and OVERCOATS for MEN brings sharp savings.
ESTABLISHED 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON

Phone Freeport 4430
ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
50c Beauty Service
Permanent Waves
$3.50 to $7.50
87 So. Main St., Freeport Over Weiss

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
38 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Nassau Bootery
A WIDE VARIETY OF QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For Children and Adults
64 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2172

GREAT NECK—On The Sound
New York's Lovely Suburb
DESIRABLE HOMES
For Sale or Rent
HAROLD R. YOUNG
35 Middle Neck Road Phone 1615

ANNOUNCING
the Opening of
NEW CLEANING & DYEING SHOP
Operated by Mme. Asfar
Specialist in Alterations
Opposite Village Post Office
560 Middle Neck Rd. Phone 161

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive
Visit Our Indoor Display

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE *Dealer"*
Main and Bedell Streets

C. HUILLIARD'S
Est. 1895
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showroom
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1661

January Clearance Sale
150 Silk and Wool Winter DRESSES
Values to 39.98
YOUR CHOICE $3.98
FANN'S 255 Fulton

WILLIAMS OILO-MATIC
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

Visit Our HOME PLANNERS' SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE • PAINTS • LINOLEUM
FIREPLACE SETS • OIL BURNERS
HOME FURNISHINGS • RODS • TOYS
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bellotte, Manager
148 7th Street Hempstead 7243

NEW YORK

Long Island

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 8-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FIELDS
LADIES' · BOYS' · GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

Betty Hat Shop
3731 82nd Street
Hats Ready Made and Made to Order—3.95 up

After the Show
DIXIE SANDWICH SHOP RESTAURANT, Inc.
37-52 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles with Brookfield Sausages
Luncheon ..... 55c to 75c
Dinner ..... 55c to 85c
Also à la carte

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37TH AVENUE
The Smart Holiday Gift
Our usual complete stock of Christmas Cards.
Newtown 9-3391 Adjoining Public Library

QUALITY MARKET
Fruits—Vegetables—Groceries
Our Specialty
Eggs Only One Day Old
80-28 37th Ave. Tel. HAV. 9-5290

Let RUBIN Furnish Your Kitchen
Oil Cloth—Venetian Blinds
Special on Wear-ever Aluminum
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $37.50

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

LYNBROOK

CORSET SALE—Up to ½ Reductions on FLEXEES, NEMO, P-N, & C-B, and other Makes. At
Van Roon's
25 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook
7A Main St., Hempstead
90 So. Main St., Freeport

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
Headquarters for Home Made Sausage Meat
Established Over Thirty Years
87 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 3422

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food, Refined Surroundings
LUNCHEON DAILY 45c
DINNER WEEK DAYS 75c
SUNDAYS $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346
Three Blocks West 5 Corners

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE, FLOOR COVERINGS
UNPAINTED FURNITURE
SALE OF TABLES
35 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lyn 75

I. JACOBSON & SON
Department Store
Alteration Sale
All Merchandise Must Be Sold Regardless of Cost
21 Atlantic Avenue
Next to Queens Boro Gas & Elec. Co.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK—L. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

PATCHOGUE

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones [Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's — We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-03 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

"blue coal" —Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
131-01 94th Avenue
Ask for FREE TRIAL
of Blue Coal Automatic Heat Regulator

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Wadsworth Service Stations
Tires — Esso — Heaters
Tubes — Accessories
215th Street and Jamaica Avenue
Ph. Ho. 5-10461 Queens Village, L. I.

SAMUEL SCHNEIDER
I Am Equipped to Serve Your Every Need in
FURS
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Queens Village, L. I.
Near Jamaica Ave. Missouri 7-0527

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HALF-YEARLY SALE
Treadeasy
Matrix Shoes — Wilbur Loom
Women's Shoes
$4.95—$7.95
Formerly up to $13.75
Edwards Boys' and Girls' Shoes $2.45 and up, according to size.

Paramount Shoe Shop
Fitting the hard-to-fit foot for 21 years
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254

NOW
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 5 cents a lb. Rich, brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0661
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
Caterers
A dinner of the better kind
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

checker pastry shop
Pies made to order. Delicious home-made cookies of unusual design.
LUNCHEON DINNER 5:30 to 8 P. M.
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Blvd.
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

'blue coal'—Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

SCHICK SHAVER
LIPSCHUTZ
STATIONERS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

JANUARY FUR SALE
Drastic Reductions
Cloth Coats From $10.50 up
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Avenue, corner 104 Street

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

January White Sale
Blankets—Bed Linens
Household Linens, Etc.
"Exclusive but not Expensive"
GELLER'S
91-17 JAMAICA AVE. Vir. 7-10110

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677
Tel. Rockville Centre 648, Murray Hill 2-2900

WILLIAM J. MARKS & COMPANY
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
TAX CONSULTANTS
17 East 42nd Street New York City

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

NEW AND REBUILT VACUUM CLEANERS
HOOVER
EXPERT SERVICE
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand
Rockville Centre 6420
Phone Rockville Centre 7929

33 S. Park
VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty

ST. ALBANS

WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Gas Burners * Oil Burners
Automatic Heating Equipment
Electrolux Gas Refrigerators
Heating Contracting * Plumbing
Sorenson's
Gas and Oil Burner Service
231-26 Merrick Rd. Laurelton 8-7881

MAMARONECK

SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
Squibb Household Products
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 89

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except, Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness

All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3800
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

Monogrammed Stationery
New Styles New Colors
48-Hour Service
No Die Necessary
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave. Oak. 7410

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 2631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9066

NEWBURGH

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

KENDALL OIL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Newburgh Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs
Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

A New
Men's Wear Shop
Your Inspection Is Cordially Invited
T. A. FARRINGTON
54 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOUR WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRING DONE BY THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED JEWELER ON MAIN STREET
D. W. SIMPSON
496 Main St. New Rochelle 237

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle
NEW ROCHELLE 2320

Rudolph HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
PERMANENT WAVER
374 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y. Near Lockwood Ave.

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
The "DINNER AT HOME" Atmosphere
We Feature Homemade Cakes and Pastry
LUNCHEON 55-.65
DINNER 65-.75
SUNDAY DINNER 85
COR. HUGUENOT and CENTRE AVE. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

SOLD RENTED REPAIRED
Prompt, Guaranteed Service
All American Typewriter Co.
41 LAWTON ST. NEW ROCHELLE 2763
61 BO. BDWAY. YONKERS 9727

— JANUARY ONLY —
RYTEX DECKLE VELLUM
100 SHEETS
100 ENVELOPES $1.00
Double Usual Quantity
Includes name and address
THE LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St. New Rochelle 5111

STYLE and DURABILITY
CLOTHES
for MEN and BOYS
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Free Parking Space Opposite

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONETTES
596 Main St. New Rochelle 3876

RED CROSS SHOES
Exclusively
RED CROSS SHOES
514 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
N. R. 5187

Experiments Are Costly!
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
La Rose Shoppe
525 Main St., New Rochelle (Kresge Bldg.)

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 3884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"READY-TO-USE" DRY GOODS
Other Stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey

John Fordyce & Co.
CARPENTERS and BUILDERS
—Alterations—
9 Sylvan Place
NEW ROCHELLE 5560

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included — $4.95 — regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

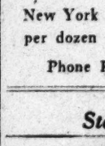
Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

Postum
"THERE'S A REASON"
SCHROEDER BROS.
1597 Flatbush Ave.
Cor. Ave. "H" MA 6-7630

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included — $4.95 — regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET


Spirella Corsets
See this garment on you. It meets your every need. Fitted in your home.
BETH ADAMS
ESplanade 7-8468

A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-3438
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included — $4.95 — regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

EGGS *Received direct from the farm*
New York City delivery per dozen 48c
Phone RIVERSIDE 9-7484

Staten Island

NEW DORP

ALBERT DREISCH
PLUMBING and HEATING
Automatic Oil Burners
'95 Summit Avenue, New Dorp

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Island Chevrolet, Inc.
1316 Castleton Ave., W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1
J. Mastro, Mgr. Gibraltar 2-7846

ARPINO BARBERS
3 Experts in Attendance
LADIES' HAIR BOBBING A SPECIALTY
811 Castleton Avenue
Near Davis Avenue, W. B.

EMPIRE PETROLEUM & TRANSPORT COMPANY
Incorporated
QUALITY FUEL OIL
Phone orders—Gibraltar 2-6295
Address
15 Berwin Lane, Hardin Park, West Brighton

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS
(Continued)

MacDONALD'S PREMIER FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2227
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7067

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

PELHAM

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Beauty Lingers Longest Where It Is Cared For Most.
133 Wolf's Lane
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Tel. PELHAM 2830
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 FIFTH AVENUE
Buy Your Christmas Gifts Here
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL Paints, Schick Shavers, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Tel. PELHAM 2830
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane

PORT CHESTER

LARRY
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Expert
HAIR CUTTING FACIALS
FINGER WAVES and MARCELS
230 Westchester Ave. Tel. 3467 Port Chester

POUGHKEEPSIE

January's a Month of
SALES
and
SAVINGS
at Luckey's
THIS WEEK:
Book Sale . . . White Sale . . .
3c Notions Sale . . . Sale of Men's Pajamas, and others!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Emmadine Farms
INCORPORATED
715 Main Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 5399
N. Cedar St. Beacon, N. Y. Phone 197

HANKINSON
ESSO
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY
For your Bridge or Afternoon Teas
Dainty Petits Fours, Tea Cakes and Bridge Rolls
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

Saltford Says
Spring is in the air again—in our shop—with lots of Spring Flowers in luxurious and glorious bloom.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

COAL
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
That Better Hard Coal
Irondequoit Coal and Supply Co.
149 Ridge Road East
GLEN. 6161

A Special Sale of Art Plus
BEAUTIFUL SILK STOCKINGS
2 thread crepe chiffon
Reg. 1.15 2 Pair 1.95
3 thread Afternoon Chiffon
Reg. 1.00 2 Pair 1.75
Featuring 3 thread Daytime 4 thread Chiffon
Reg. 1.00 2 Pair 1.50
Ruby Ring Chiffon 4 thread
Reg. 60c 2 Pair 1.25
EVELYN SMITH SHOP
8 Clinton Avenue South

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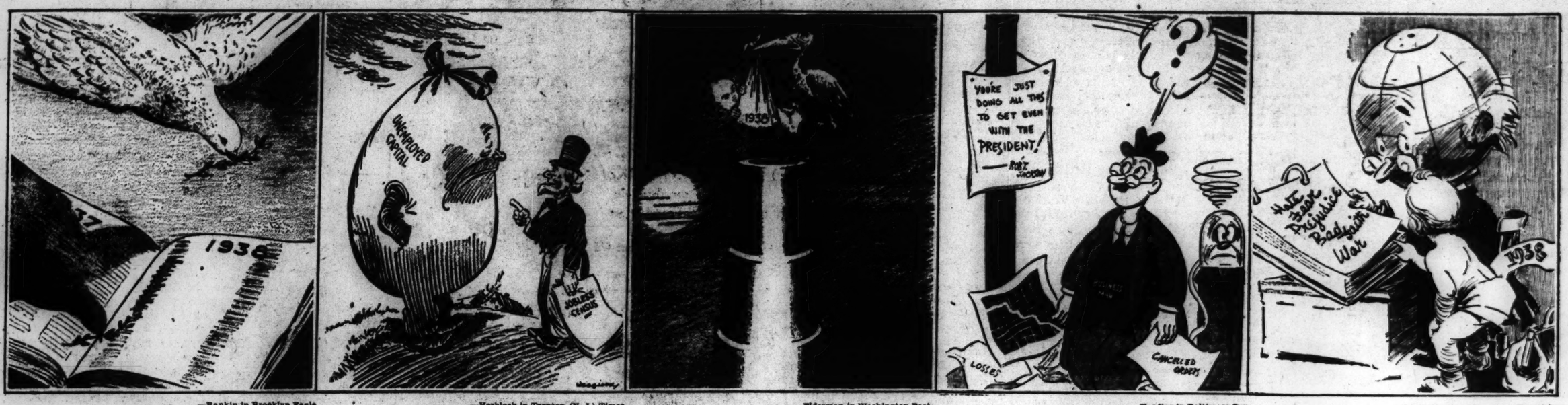
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Rankin in Brooklyn Eagle
Happy Landing!

—Herblock in Trenton (N. J.) Times
Give Him a Chance to Co-operate

—Elderman in Washington Post
The Newcomer

—Yardley in Baltimore Sun
Aha! . . . The Villain!

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
"Time to Turn Over a New Leaf!"

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

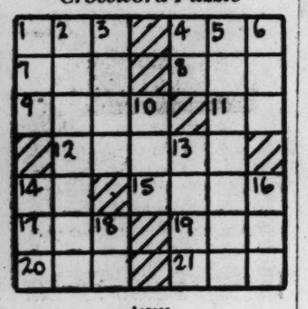
Officer Serves Till 'Successor Is Elected and Qualified'

Question: A member who was absent from a meeting was elected clerk and, when notified, immediately declined. Our bylaws read that "each officer . . . shall serve until his successor is elected, or appointed, as the case may be, and qualified." Also, "The board is empowered to fill by appointment . . . any vacancy occurring in any office."

The former clerk is still serving. Is it proper for the board to appoint his successor? or is it necessary to bring it to a vote of the society?

Answer: It is necessary to hold a meeting of the membership to elect a new clerk. The one elected at the regular meeting did not resign, but declined. Under the former bylaw above quoted, this did not create a vacancy. If the member had served for a short time and then resigned, or if the former clerk's term had automatically expired at that time, the board could have acted as if filling a vacancy. Under the circumstances described, however, the members must elect.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Aside from.
4. Dwarf.
7. Regret.
8. Blemish.
9. Formed by inflating.
11. Preposition.
12. Kind of rock.
14. Interjection.
15. A plant.
17. Mischievous child.
19. Hinder.
20. Shrubby plant.
21. Cunning.

Down

1. To surround.
2. Indelicate.
3. To sense.
4. Printer's measure.
5. Pertaining to the side.
6. Away from.
10. Pale.
13. Appendages.
14. Knock.
16. Arid.
18. Parent.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Note to capitalists: As long as you keep the working man down, you'll have to keep him up.

Des Moines Register: "All my jobs have been odd jobs," says Adman Bruce Barton, who has just been elected to Congress as a Republican to preserve the continuity.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Japanese still insist that the Panay was sunk by accident. Probably some nearsighted officer mistook the Yanks for the Yangtse.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

A Salem, Mass., reader shares today's cryptogram—a quotation by Theodore Roosevelt:

"ESHOT ZSH XOMJNT EH CT-XFTNOSJM BDOE NTXCJQT JE JO BHNT JBMHNEXGE EH JGO-MJNT PHHF ZJCC ESXG EH JG-OEJCC UTXN."

Word Square in Anagram Form

Here's another of W. P. K.'s contributions. If the three sketches are named correctly, their names will be ANAGRAMS of three words needed in making up the word square. The fourth word is given, but its letters also need rearranging, for it, too, is in anagram form. The four words when placed in a certain order in the spaces provided

will read the same from left to right and from top to bottom.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, which call for the changing of only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and each time forming a word, try changing SALT to FOAM in 8 moves.

How Much Does She Spend?

A girl has $42 to spend for a hat, coat, and suit. She wishes to spend twice as much for her suit as for her hat, and 3 times as much for her suit as for her hat. How much does she spend for each?

Fun With Similes

Here's another regular feature. Try pairing off each simile as indicated by the example checked:

1	vain as	night	
2	upright as	a nut	
3	transparent as	a peacock	1
4	sound as	a hare	
5	somber as	a leaf	
6	soft as	a feather	
7	nimble as	a hammer	
8	light as	glass	
9	green as	a ramrod	
10	blunt as	jelly	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Worth Knowing

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Baby's Record

I have a friend who was without a job last year; but as he was an amateur photographer he put his knowledge to work in this field, and he now has more than an average paying job.

He subscribed to a news clipping bureau, which supplied him clippings of babies born in his city; and as the clippings came, he noted the address and called on the parents. He explained that he was a photographer and that he was able to take pictures of the baby in the home, thus saving the long trip down town.

He made special rates for three pictures of the baby every month for one year, thus giving the parents a pictorial record of the baby's first year.—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

Quotation for Today

FINISH each day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely, and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with your old nonsense.

—R. W. EMERSON

Aviator's Cross

Monitor Camera Club From Lieut. Philo G. Meisenholder, Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y.

This Is What the Aviator Sees Imaged Forth on the Clouds When Flying on Top. It Is the Shadow of the Airplane. The Halo Effect Is a Full Rainbow Dimly Outlining the Airplane's Shadow in the Colors of the Spectrum

In Lighter Vein

How to Catch a Fisher

He had long outstayed his welcome. "Tell me," said the host at last, "how long was the fish you caught the other day?"

"Oh," said the guest, holding his hands wide apart, "so long."

"Well, so long," returned the host, "if you really must be going."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Sauce for the Goose

Customer: "I've brought that last pair of trousers to be re-seated. You know I sit a lot."

Tailor: "Yes, and I hope you've brought the bill to be receipted. You know I've stood a lot."

Aha!

A colonel of one of the Bengal regiments once complained, at a party, that because of the ignorance and inattention of the officers, he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment. Said he: "I am my own major, my own captain, my own lieutenant, my own ensign, my own sergeant, and—"

"Your own trumpeter," said a woman present.—Tit-Bits.

Indefatigable

"Where are you going, anyway?" enquired the irate conductor of the hobo whom he had unceremoniously despatched off the train five or six times, but who always managed to get on again just as the train started.

"To Chicago, if my pants hold out; but I'll never get there if you fellows kick me off every five minutes."

He was left undisturbed for the remainder of the journey.

Court Dress

Some time ago a friend attended court to hear a case in which he was interested. A small boy of about 10 was called to appear as witness for his father; he was an undersized lad, clad in a coat and trousers which were very much too large for him.

The judge looked fixedly at this strange apparition and demanded brusquely to be told why he had come to court in such garments.

The boy, rather frightened, produced a printed notice and drew attention to the fact that he was commanded to attend court that day "in his father's suit"!—London Evening News.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Sweet Spelling

This spelling game is fun, and is called "sweet" spelling because the hostess uses cube sugar on which to mark the letters for the game.

On the first cube should be marked the letters, T, S, A, W, and U, leaving the sixth side blank. The second cube should contain the letters, B, K, E, Y, and C; the third, G, L, D, O, and N; and the fourth, R, I, H, P, and F (all the letters of the alphabet except J, M, Q, V, X, and Z).

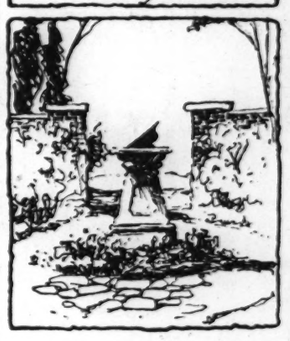
One player tosses all four cubes of sugar, writing down any complete word that turns up. If he turns up two blanks and no word can be made from the letters, he may have another trial; but if he turns up four blanks he loses all the words that he has previously made.

For scoring, it is fun to allow one point for each letter in each word. A prize to the one who has the highest score may be given (four lumps of sugar is a good prize).—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Jest a Minute

"I'm really a much better singer than I sound like."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



No Handicap

Ashington, Northumberland, England

From the bottom of a disused shaft a few miles from here a dog sent out howls for help, but for a long time no one heard. Then came a man, who because of having only one leg, had been nicknamed "Crutchy." But his physical handicap was no handicap to Bob Crutchy. Down a ladder into the shaft he went; and, because there was no other way, he brought up the dog in his teeth.

The Humane Society gave him a deserved medal. Moreover, he will earn the gratitude of many who have "ears to hear" as for if an incapacitated man can do such an unselfed thing and overcome a handicap, what cannot the unhandicapped one do?

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Sheep and the Goats

Our New Testament makes mention on several occasions of sheep and goats; and in the famous parable of judgment in Matthew 25:31ff., the reference to the shepherd who had to separate "his sheep from the goats" suggests that ordinarily they were in the same flock—and to this day in Palestine just such a mixed flock is a very common sight.

The writer has witnessed this on the roads of Galilee and of Samaria, and on several occasions beside Herod's gate at Jerusalem—which appears to be a regular meeting place for shepherds, who can often be seen there surrounded by both goats and sheep.

In commenting on the parable, Dr. Plummer notes that the good folk are compared to sheep and the bad to goats because "sheep are commonly white and inoffensive; while goats are commonly black and very mischievous" (cf. Commentary on Matthew: p. 350).

Daily Anecdote

Loving Him

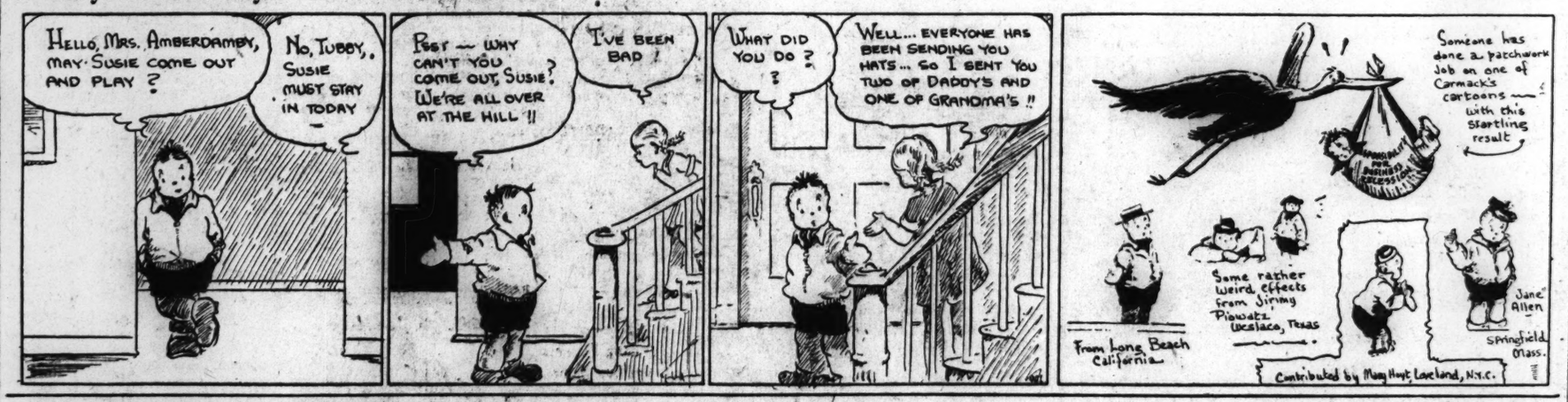
To Mark Guy Pearse one day came a man who had but lately been converted to Christianity. Describing his progress to this happy state, he said, "I never professed to be a Christian or anything like that; but one morning as I was going down to my business, I was thinking of these words, 'Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?' and I wished with all my heart that I could answer them as Peter did. I felt very sad that I could not.

"Then this thought came to me, 'Well, if I cannot say so much as Peter, perhaps I could turn it around a little and find something easier.' So I began to think there was one thing I could not say. I could not say, 'Lord, thou knowest I do *not* love thee,' and I found some comfort in that.

"At last I grew bold enough to look up and say, 'Lord, thou knowest all things. Thou knowest that I want to love thee.' Then I began to think about his great love for me; I thought of his life, of his words, of his cross, and almost before I knew what I was doing, I looked up and said, 'Thou knowest that I *do* love thee.'"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*He Gets All Kinds*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO, MRS. AMBERDAMBY, MAY SUSIE COME OUT AND PLAY ?
NO, TUBBY, SUSIE MUST STAY IN TODAY
PEST — WHY CAN'T YOU COME OUT, SUSIE? WE'RE ALL OVER AT THE HILL !!
I'VE BEEN BAD !
WHAT DID YOU DO ? ?
WELL... EVERYONE HAS BEEN SENDING YOU HATS... SO I SENT YOU TWO OF DADDY'S AND ONE OF GRANDMA'S !!
Someone has done a patchwork job on one of Carmack's cartoons — with this startling result
From Long Beach California
Some rather weird effects from Jimmy Piowatz Ueslaco, Texas
Jane Allen Springfield Mass.
Contributed by Mary Hunt, Loveland, N.Y.C.

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Wooga Bird Appears*

By THE HAGERS

THE SMELL OF SMOKE WAS IN THE AIR; IT SEEMED TO BE JUST EVERYWHERE.
I SET OUT TO INVESTIGATE, AND FOUND IT CAME FROM MY COAL GRATE.
I CRIED, "WHAT CAN THE TROUBLE BE!" AND QUICKLY RAN OUTSIDE TO SEE.
UPON MY CHIMNEY TOP THERE STIRRED THE STRANGE FORM OF A WOOGA BIRD!

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Those who aspire to leadership must realize it is more important to inspire good will than to instill fear."

Word Square in Anagram Form:

DOOR	POST
PART	ODOR
OATS	SOFA
POTS	TRAP

Letter Changing: Salt, silt, wilt, wile, file, fire, firm, form, foam.

How Much Does She Spend? Hat, $7.00; Coat, $14.00; Suit, $21.00.

Fun With Similes: Vain as a peacock; upright as a ramrod; transparent as glass; sound as a nut; somber as night; soft as jelly; nimble as a hare; light as a feather; green as a leaf; blunt as a hammer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Recovery by Free Speech

OPEN discussion is shaking down the claims and counter-claims of government and business regarding responsibility for the present recession in the United States. The rough give and take of democratic free speech is shaking out the truth. A clearer understanding of the national economy and of the relations between government and business is laying the foundation for sounder recovery.

Conferences between President Roosevelt and business leaders, the assize of opinion being held by the Senate committee on unemployment and the sharp clash of facts in press and radio debates have been an education. They should reassure those who had begun to wonder if democratic processes were fitted for the delicate and intricate adjustments between the economic and political governments of modern states.

It is enlightening to recall how partial or biased views of the situation have been tried and found wanting. Business had its innings first. The first factor in the equation to get the blame was the undistributed profits tax. It couldn't quite carry all the responsibility and the capital gains tax was added. There were violent demands that Congress repeal both of them and forthwith abandon the special session. From some sections of Wall Street came the opinion that everything would be all right if only the S. E. C. would let up.

Then in some quarters it seemed that increased wages were the real criminal. Others began to say that government had economized too rapidly. Another angle was that government competition with the utilities was holding up millions of dollars which would give people work if the lid was removed. About that time Washington began to catch its breath and answer back. Monopoly and/or a strike of capital became the cry. The President indicated that a new dealing out of buying power under farm and wages legislation would provide a $100,000,000,000 national income.

Business mistakes in taking on excessive inventories came in for considerable attention, and people talked also of a government mistake in deflating credit. Several other unconsidered factors have lately appeared. There has been no lack of fact or opinion from any section of the community. It would seem that everyone has had a chance to be heard. No one who knows Congress will doubt that the solid business men from the home communities of representatives will not have been listened to. Nor have labor's views gone unheard. City and country, farm and factory has had a share in painting the picture.

One must doubt whether in nations where free speech is for government organs alone such a complete picture could have been painted. Action now certainly ought to be informed action. Plainly it should be better than if taken on the basis of the partial and biased views first expressed. But it will not do to delay action too long. The frail flower of confidence has bloomed more than once amid blasts of federal regulation, but it wilts in the shifting sands of uncertainty.

A policy—friendly or unfriendly—which business can count on is now possibly the most needed element for recovery. The labor situation is better, the utilities picture is brighter, and the Administration is at least co-operating to the extent of consulting business. But Congress and President should soon give clear indications of government's position. Only so will the value of free speech and full discussion as an instrument of recovery become effective.

Men Such as Musick

THE loss of the Samoan Clipper leaves something more than a lesson for other flying pathfinders to heed. Somebody once said the safe arrival of a train was far more spectacular than a wreck. Something of that viewpoint is borne out by the news from Samoa. It may be that the crash off Pago Pago will do more to impress people with the amazing progress of ocean air commerce than could uninterrupted success.

The Samoan Clipper had already blazed the Pacific pathway to New Zealand. Yet people and press were not nearly so struck with the spectacle of that previous success. It has taken the loss of the Samoan Clipper to awaken the public to the fact Pan American has never before lost an ocean transport and that Capt. Edward C. Musick was the man who had flown a million miles without a mishap. Yet the very realization this failure evokes helps to explain why people's confidence cannot be shaken.

Construction of a dirigible in Germany to take the Hindenburg's place is proof enough that defeatism is no match for so many safe arrivals. Public confidence in commercial flying grows apace with the increasing safety resulting from changes brought about through lessons learned from occasional failures. Already the newer ships embody mechanical safeguards against the risks the Samoan Clipper had to face in dumping fuel.

Nobody doubts that the challenges laid down by such experiences will be met and mastered. Men like Musick are the ones who have established aviation's commanding place in world travel. And other men of his steady-going pioneering type—working over factory blueprints and at the plane controls—will carry on the conquest of the man who flew a million miles without a mishap.

What Kind of Help for Boston?

IT IS now clear that Boston will look first to Beacon Hill for succor from its fiscal crisis; Mayor Tobin's plans for conduct of the city are largely held up pending indication from the Legislature as to the proportions and type of help he may expect. It would be a good thing for Boston if Governor Hurley would consult with party leaders and give that indication very soon.

The Mayor has suggested that gasoline taxes be diverted to help Boston out of its plight. But those interested in better roads will fight diversion, and so will other cities and towns in the Commonwealth, some of them in but little better financial condition than Boston, if it is proposed to divert more than proportionate share of the gas tax money to the Hub.

In short, Mayor Tobin's proposal means a protracted fight on Beacon Hill. And time for submission of the city budget and announcement of the tax rate grows nearer. It now appears certain that Boston and the other towns clamoring for surcease from higher real estate taxes will be offered the alternative of working for a retail sales tax. If so, another protracted fight is in prospect against this generally abhorred form of taxation.

It is too early yet to comment on the relative merits of the suggestions for aiding Boston financially. The point here is that through co-operation between the Governor, the Mayor and party leaders some compromise might be worked out, or at least the question could be put early on the legislative agenda, so Mayor Tobin might know the decision and shape his course accordingly.

This procedure would have the advantage of permitting the Mayor to turn more whole-heartedly to what must be the ultimate solution of Boston's problem: the reassessment of Boston property for increased but equitable revenues; the reduction in the need for welfare through co-operative employment endeavor and industrial improvement; and the reconstruction of the municipal government along more efficient and economical lines.

Economic Weapons for Law

THE governments of the world which desire to promote peace, order and honorable dealing between nations are faced with the necessity of taking decisions which involve one of two dangers—the danger of doing something which might lead to immediate war, or that of doing nothing, which may only postpone war.

The outrages in China perpetrated by the Japanese military are only a group in a long sequence of breaches of international law, each of them left unpunished. How long will this go on? It is a matter of universal concern. It is incumbent on the law-abiding countries to discover a technique of dealing with it.

What is wanted is a plan of action—resolute, far-reaching, effective action—which could be applied in cases where the common interest is clearly recognized. Ideally such action ought to be organized by the League of Nations, with the help of countries outside it which are willing to co-operate with it. But at the present time, to ask the League to undertake such a task would be straining it beyond its powers. Therefore the countries most concerned must act for themselves.

But not in isolation. Only together can they apply that overwhelming pressure which would make success certain. Only by the evidence of a perfectly harmonized plan and a resolute scheme of action could they secure the respect which would insure success. The minimum in any such plan would be that a stop be put to the flow of war material to the aggressor country, without restraints on the flow of help to the victim. No doubt a much more comprehensive plan of economic action would have to be framed, deliberations being taken in the light of all the possible consequences, and with a view to bringing to bear the maximum pressure.

Those who say that such action would lead to war overlook the overwhelming economic strength which such a combination commands, quite apart from its great military strength; and that all the free trading interests in the world would be bound to support it. The real danger of war lies in letting things slide, in allowing the aggressor to go from triumph to triumph, strengthening himself by economic acquisitions as well as by territory snatched, till he becomes so convinced that war pays that he and his like will in the long run force war upon the peace-loving countries.

It is necessary to look to the future as well as at the present. A signal triumph of justice now, initiated by the resolute co-operation of the English-speaking peoples, and aided by all peace-loving nations, could stop the rot that is undermining civilization, and could set the whole world going forward again on its interrupted course of progress.

Advance of the East

Book News of the Day

DR. NO-YONG PARK is one of that group of Chinese scholars who seem to have greater powers of detachment than most men in discussing matters which intimately concern themselves and their country. He can contemplate the present Sino-Japanese conflict not only with detachment, but with humor and with admiration for Japanese skill in pushing out the white man from Eastern Asia.

Dr. Park's most recent book, RETREAT OF THE WEST (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint. $3), accepts Japanese conquest of China so placidly that it may heighten the alarm of those who foresee a recrudescence of the "yellow peril." Dr. Park certainly expresses more satisfaction over the spectacle of the white man's ignominious retreat from Eastern Asia than he does indignation with Japanese military.

However, in general Dr. Park describes events with Olympian aloofness. He traces with masterly brevity the yellow man's conquest and re-conquest of Asia and Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire; his gradual decline and the rise of the white man, who drove out Asiatic invaders from Europe and then conquered and occupied three-fifths of the globe. He sees the white man now declining again, with the yellow man rising; and foretells the white man's rapid expulsion from Eastern Asia.

Much of the material in this book was first prepared for popular lectures, and Dr. Park is disposed to sacrifice accuracy to draw a laugh or shock his hearers into alertness. The book contains many minor errors in fact; for example, the Soviet Ambassador Karakhan conducted negotiations leading to resumption of relations with Japan, not in Tokyo but in Peking; Rodney Gilbert is an American, not a British journalist; William C. Bullitt, when American Ambassador to the Soviets, did not "make a hurried trip to Washington early in January, 1934, to warn of the dangers of a (Russo-Japanese) war," as Dr. Park alleges; Mr. Bullitt had just completed an exploratory trip to Russia and went back to Washington to make final arrangements for opening the Embassy.

It is more important that some incidents are drawn out of focus. For example. Dr. Park gives a misleading impression of events leading up to the general strike at Shanghai in 1925; the reviewer witnessed some of these events, and can testify that they simply did not occur as Dr. Park describes them.

However, Dr. Park is remarkably fair in general to all concerned, and sums up many complicated situations in a few accurate phrases. He concludes with the hope that yellow man and white man alike may abandon their false belief in the benefits of imperialism, and unite in building up a common civilization which shall deserve the name more than those which have preceded it. D. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Insignia of Courage

By Frank L. Perrin

HOW many of us, I wonder, have ever stopped to realize that one must possess some courage to be classed as a conservative. In these modern times it seems to have become quite fashionable to appear and be known as a radical, a reformer, a follower of new political and economic theories, and even as an extremist. Those thus persuaded see little that is good in the established order, no adventure in following along beaten and familiar tracks. It is easy to disagree, to find fault, to emphasize whatever weaknesses there may be in the social, or ethical, or industrial codes which have been accepted as standards by which national prosperity or the degree of national failure or lack of prosperity are measured.

There are a thousand ways in which to be radical, or "progressive," a thousand ways of dissenting, and a thousand reasons, actual or imaginary, for renouncing allegiances. The trend of our teaching has been to belittle conservatism and encourage the exploration of new ways. Surely not all wisdom has been given to those who insist that there is nothing good in the old, and that deliverance, if desired or sought, can be realized only by the application of some new and heretofore untried and unproved political or economic process.

* * *

But it is easy, and sometimes interesting, to go along with the crowd. We may have imagined that all is not well. Someone, perhaps, has found greater opportunity, greater wealth and greater comfort than we have realized. Our neighbors may be similarly persuaded. They and we become convinced that something is wrong fundamentally. The mesmerism of fear, coupled with that of hatred or jealousy, makes a combination both stubborn and momentarily convincing.

Thus obsessed, a family, a neighborhood, a state, and finally a nation, looks about for a leadership, usually political, which proposes or promises to correct all that is wrong. In some countries beyond the seas the determination to discover and depend upon such leadership has led the people far afield and to extremes which even the most ardent reformers would have avoided had it been possible. But it is not easy to retrace steps once hastily taken or to recover ground once lost. This realization has come too late to aid many of our European neighbors in their effort to recapture a measure of that political and economic freedom so carelessly sacrificed to ambitious dictatorships.

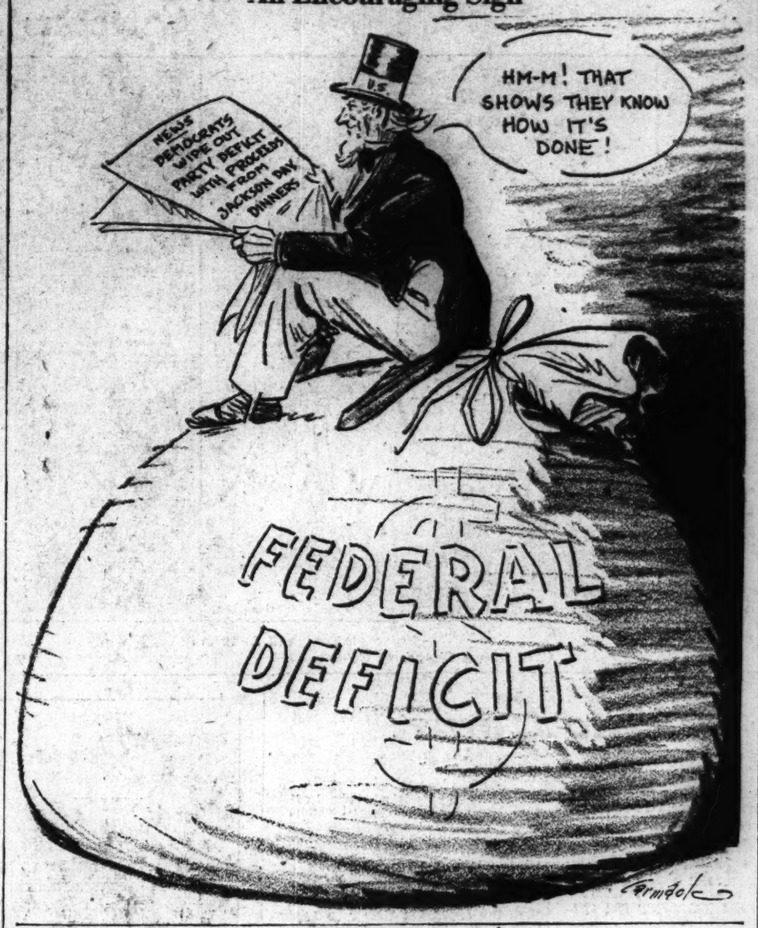
What opportunity, say you, remains to the people of the United States who are consciously courageous enough to align themselves in the ranks of genuinely conservative Americans, to regain the right and authority to control and direct a vast federal machine which has virtually been rebuilt and remodeled in a sincere but not entirely successful effort to legislate prosperity? Aside entirely from the desire or ability of the old-line Democratic Party or the Republican Party under existing management to restore a fair equilibrium of control or so-called regularity, there does remain in the people themselves the power and the initiative to realize and compel, through the action of either of these parties, such a measureable return to established methods of administration and legislation as they themselves deem wise and necessary.

This power is invested in and possessed by the women of America. These millions of wives, mothers and their daughters are not bound by partisan tradition or party dogma. They are, in the main, free to write their platform as the rallying plank in the pledge of either party in the forthcoming congressional and national campaigns. I believe the women of the United States, once made conscious of their opportunity, possess the courage to declare their independence and their conservatism. Such courage is necessary. Independence demands courage. To be conservative, in times when so-called liberalism seems so popular, requires even higher courage.

There exists, it will be agreed, the necessary machinery to implement a national movement by the women of America along the political front. The secret of effective organization has been well learned. Since the adoption of the equal-franchise amendment women have taken their places in Congress, in state legislatures, on the bench, and in the ranks of diplomacy. More recently, by state enactments, they have been qualified as jurors. They are in the front ranks everywhere.

Now, it may be discovered, greater opportunities lie before them. They have asserted and finally gained the rights and privileges of citizenship. It required courage to inaugurate and win that battle. That courage and independence equip women with all the qualifications of political leadership.

An Encouraging Sign


NEWS
DEMOCRATS WIPE OUT PARTY DEFICIT WITH PROCEEDS FROM JACKSON DAY DINNERS
HM-M! THAT SHOWS THEY KNOW HOW IT'S DONE!
FEDERAL DEFICIT

The Tin Pannikin

I DON'T know what reminded me of the pannikin—not that it was a pannikin exactly, it was more of a regular pint-pot-size, tin-can. And it was of an incredible dirtiness, black and shiny with the deposits of endless turf fires. I never knew what it contained. I had assumed that it was the strongest and blackest tea, but when they finally fed the baby out of it, I wondered. However I had better begin at the beginning.

It was in Ireland of course, the north of Ireland this time, and I can't remember where; somewhere in the wilds of county Antrim or the lovely county Down. I had left Belfast fairly early by train to visit a country linen factory and found myself stranded in a little village seven miles from my objective. The stationmaster was not optimistic; no, there were no cars, didn't I know the Ballymore races were on today? Every car, cart, horse, ass and colt had already left.

It was misting with the fine soft mist that we don't call rain in Ireland but which wets one through all the same. "You might try Tom O'Gorman" the stationmaster said at last. "He'll be the best one; he went out an hour ago and he may be back now; try him anyway. He lives up the street: anyone will show you the house."

I found the house easily enough, in a row of tumbledown little whitewashed houses. It was right on the village street and there was no attempt at garden or ornament. It was a most unkempt little house. A wild and charming slattern came to the already open door and told me Tom had gone but would be back, and would I come in and wait, and see what he could do on his return. There was nothing else to do so I followed her into the dim and dusky front room which opened off the street and they gave me a seat near the turf fire. It was then I saw the pannikin or, as Mr. Webster would say, the cannikin. It was sitting in the hot turf ashes at the moment.

* * *

I seemed to sit at that fire a long time waiting for Tom, and contrary to all custom no one came to make me welcome, or to chat about the outside world. But every now and then dim figures would emerge as in a theater, usually down a stair half hidden in the background, and they would debouch on the fire and silently heat up the pannikin and drink and depart.

Sometimes they arrived with large slices of bread in their hands which they ate while they drank; they were young men and girls for the most part, and there really cannot have been more than two or three; but sitting there in that dim light, they seemed endless and the pannikin never seemed to go dry. Finally they brought the baby and fed it, and it was then I gave it all up. There were two or three tiny children who came and stared at me in silence but refused to converse, even on the subject of pennies, and who were not dignified by access to the what I was beginning to feel was a sacred pannikin; they merely moved in and out from the misty street to examine and retire. I had begun to feel that I was really lost in a Celtic fog when Tom arrived.

* * *

Tom was quite different. Tom was real and Tom was active and Tom could, with a few reservations, take me to my linen factory and back. We were to pick up a few other people and take them half round the countryside first but Tom had a car and could do it.

The rest was plain sailing. The mist had cleared off. The car was an ancient Ford roadster, one of the first T-models I imagine, but when Tom drove it, it was a fairy car. Tom and that Ford were one. We went full speed of course, all the time. We climbed up hills between green hedges and we flew down hills like the chariot of the Lord. We dropped the other people somewhere and flew over Ireland like a small tempest. We took the linen factory in our stride and I forget all about it. I don't remember if it was spring and the flax flowers in bloom, I only remember flying over hill and down dale, ricochetting from hill to hill, from stone to stone, and finally landing at the station, as Tom had promised me, in time for the Belfast mail.

Now why should I remember that pannikin tonight? I never asked Tom who they all were, though usually I had the whole family history from every driver I traveled the country with. I never asked anything. I accepted them all as part of a dream; their incomprehensibility was a part of them and of the village and of the whole expedition.

The only constant thing about them was the incredibly dirty, black, tin pannikin. A. J. S.

The Wide Horizon

Brazil Cleans House

By Robert Grove

WHATEVER the actual form of the new state in Brazil may be, and whatever the internal and external influences which may have brought about the coup d'état of November 10, there is no doubt that a great process of house-cleaning is under way and that much which should have been done long ago is now being done with an efficiency and a dispatch which are almost unheard of in Brazilian life. Decree-law succeeds decree-law and all up and down this nation and way into its hinterland, too, the long arm of the Federal Government, and that now means President Getulio Vargas, is reaching out to start public works, yank out inefficient officials, economize and reduce waste, study needs and problems and knit the Brazilian people into a nation and nationality.

It is a bewildering picture. There are many things which remind one of Italy, of Germany, of Portugal, of Argentina and of the New Deal in the United States. At other times one is reminded of nothing. All seems so new. At others it would seem that, for the first time, social and economic realities in Brazilian life had become wedded to politics and that that is the main characteristic of the new regime.

Knock-out blows have been dealt at regionalism and political parties. All the state flags and emblems have been burned and the political parties have been disbanded. This includes the strongest of them all, the Integralistas, the Brazilian Green Shirt Fascists. And just recently the German Nazi groups in south Brazil have been ordered to stow away their buttons and emblems and to cease to function. More than seventy political groups have dissolved into thin air.

* * *

Blow number two killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. No public official can continue, as heretofore, as a hat-rack for government jobs. A public post has been the dream of all Brazilians. It offered security for life and the "opportunity of learning, from within, what were the biggest plums," and also, the chance to "accumulate" almost any number of jobs and to make much more than a handsome living—some of these for no work rendered. Henceforth no Brazilian can draw two salaries from the Government. What will happen when the shoe begins to pinch remains to be seen.

Blow number three aimed, but not yet landed, is at personalism. To the extent that the President and his philosopher the new Minister of Justice, Dr. Francisco de Campos are sincere, the whole purpose of the bloodless revolution is to bring discipline into Brazilian life and to set nation above person or party. It is evident from the number of parties and from the "accumulation" of jobs that something was wrong in the picture. A nation with twenty-two states and only 40,000,000 people really didn't need seventy or more parties; and widespread exploitation of the state by the acceptance of more positions than could be filled, show, on the face of it, that too many individuals were feathering their own nest at the expense of the state's coffers. Personalism is, of course, an old Latin-American institution and one which the Argentines set out to fight after the revolution of 1891.

In the economic field Brazil has departed from the seven-year-old policy of attempting to valorize the price of coffee and of "playing ball" with its competitors in order to maintain high prices. All internal trammels were lifted at one fell swoop and though the immediate reaction was to cause a fall in the price of the commodity it stilled the ever-growing rumble of discontent on the part of the plantation owners and immediately caused a sigh of relief on all business sides. Brazil also announced its intention not to continue payments on its foreign debt. It has backwatered somewhat in this regard but that there will be some reduction of payments there seems to be no doubt.

* * *

One interesting thing has happened. Just before the coup d'état the nation was rife with rumors and rumors, both with a capital and without. It was a curious phenomenon. Everyone had a confidential story to tell of what he had heard was going to happen. They were so constant, so widespread, so numerous and so full of tremendous potentialities that everyone lived in a state of expectancy, running down to the corner store to buy candles so that when the light-lines failed in the revolution, or what have you, one would not be in the dark as far as the house was concerned. One also went to the bank to have enough cash on hand, just in case. . . . All of that has disappeared. One hears no more underground gossip, nor rumors, of possible and impossible future happenings. The air is clearing.

As far as foreign affairs are concerned two features stand out. Brazil is arming herself fast. Why, no one knows definitely. The other is the frantic efforts of certain European nations to find out whether they have got on the inside, whether their ideology has won out, and whether this means new opportunities for them. The shrewd answer of a very astute president is "yes," but to all and sundry. Perhaps he and his Minister of Justice know the real answer but no one else does. There is only one safe assertion about what has happened in Brazil. President Getulio Vargas is still on top.